"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها."

المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
المرجع	IOR/F/4/2122/100072
التاريخ/ التواريخ	١٧ أكتوبر ١٨٣٣-١٠ يونيو ١٨٤٥ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مادة واحدة (٥٠ ورقة)
حق النشر	المُلكية العامة

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حول هذا السجلّ

تتألف المادة من نسخ ومقتطفات من مراسلات ومحاضر مشار إليها أو مرفقة برسالة سياسية من حكومة بومباي إلى مجلس إدارة شركة الهند الشرقية، بتاريخ ١٠ يونيو ١٨٤٥. توجد مرفقات أخرى بهذه الرسالة في IOR/F/4/2122/100073.

تشير هذه المادة إلى طلب الحاكم العام للهند من المسؤولين السياسيين تقديم تفاصيل عن العلاقات السياسية للشركة مع "ولايات محلية". تتكون غالبية المادة من الرد اللاحق من ستافورد بيتسوورث هينز، القبطان في البحرية الهندية والوكيل السياسي في عدن، الذي يقدم معلومات عن عدن والأراضي المحيطة.

ينقسم تقريره (صص. ٣١١-٣٤٧) إلى ما يلي:

• تاريخ عدن واليمن من السنة ٧ هجرية [حوالي ٦٢٨ ميلادية] إلى منتصف ثلاثينيات القرن التاسع عشر (صص. ٣١١-٣٢٨)، بما في ذلك "جدول يُظهر تسلسل الأسرة الحاكمة الحالية في لحج" (ص. ٣٢٥)

• وصف للأحداث في عدن بين ١٨٣٧-١٨٤٣، بما في ذلك تعاملات هينز مع السلطان محسن بن فضل العبدلي، سلطان عدن [سلطان لحج]، وكيف أصبحت عدن تحت السيطرة البريطانية (صص. ٣٢٨-٣٣٧)

• وصف موجز للقبائل في الأراضي المحيطة بعدن (ص. ٣٣٨)

• مذكرة موجزة عن مناخ عدن (ص. ٣٣٩).

يتضمن تقرير هينز أيضًا عدة مرفقات:

• الرسائل المرسلة من هينز إلى القبطان سميث، الضابط البحري الأول في عدن، والرائد س. بيلي، قائد القوة العسكرية، في يناير ١٨٣٩ طالبًا فيها مساعدتهما في إخضاع عدن للسيطرة البريطانية (صص. ٣٤٠-٣٤١)

• رسالة من هينز إلى حكومة بومباي، ٢٥ يناير ١٨٣٩، تصف اقتحام البريطانيين لعدن في يناير ١٨٣٩ (صص. ٣٤١-٣٤٣)

• نسخة من اتفاقية عقدها هينز مع السلطان، بتاريخ ١١ فبراير ١٨٤٣ (صص. ٣٤٣-٣٤٥)

• نسخة من التعهد الذي تم الحصول عليه من السلطان، الموقع في ٢٠ فبراير ١٨٤٤، والذي يؤكد الراتب الذي سيحصل عليه من بريطانيا وكذلك قسم الولاء بالأصالة عن نفسه ونيابة عن جميع الأشخاص الخاضعين لسلطته (صص. ٣٤٥-٣٤٦)

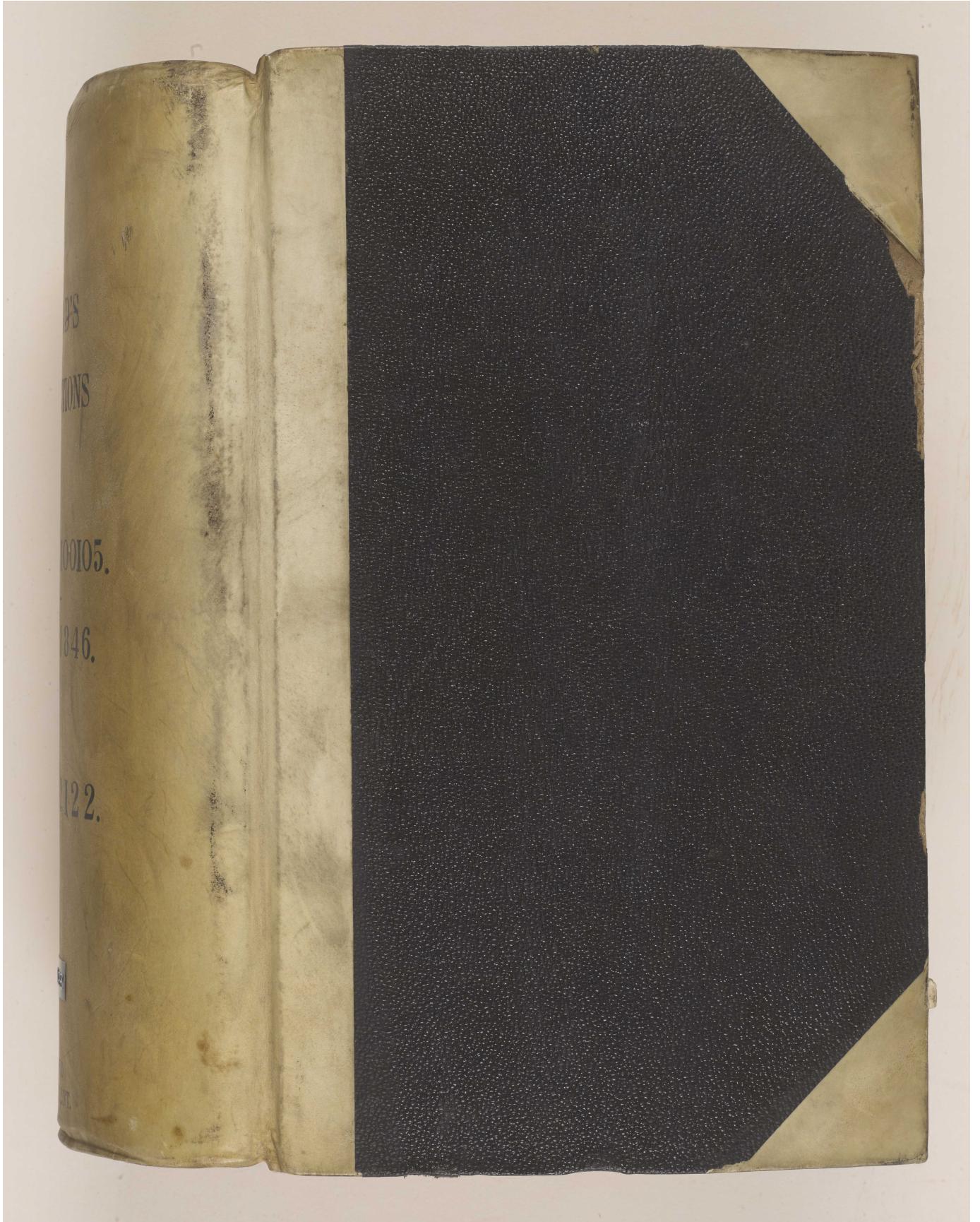
• خريطة لـ "الساحل الجنوبي للجزيرة العربية" [جنوب غرب اليمن]، أبريل ١٨٤٥، تبين ما يلي: السلاسل الجبلية؛ المستوطنات؛ المناطق القبلية؛ والمناطق الزراعية (ص. ٣٤٧).

تتضمن أطراف المراسلات كلاً من: هينز؛ الحكومة في الهند وحكومة بومباي؛ السلطان محسن بن فضل العبدلي؛ والسلطان أحمد بن محسن العبدلي، نجل السلطان محسن بن فضل.

يعود تاريخ غالبية المواد في المادة إلى الفترة ١٨٣٨-١٨٤٥، عدا النشرة الدورية الأصلية التي أرسلها الحاكم العام للهند، المؤرخة في ١٧ أكتوبر ١٨٣٣.

يُكتب الاسم "محسن بن فضل" بطرقٍ أخرى أيضًا.

تتضمن صفحة عنوان المادة المراجع التالية: "الإدارة السياسية في بومباي"، "[مراسلات سابقة] ٥٠٦١، [المجموعة]: ٢٠، المجلد: ١، المسوّدة ٤٦\٢٩"، "المجموعة رقم ١ من رقم ٥٩"، "مكتب المفتش".

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [أمامي] (١/١٠٦)

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [خلفي] (١٠٦/٢)

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [صلب] (١٠٦/٣)

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"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [حافة] (١٠٦/٤)

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [رأس]
(١٠٦/٥)

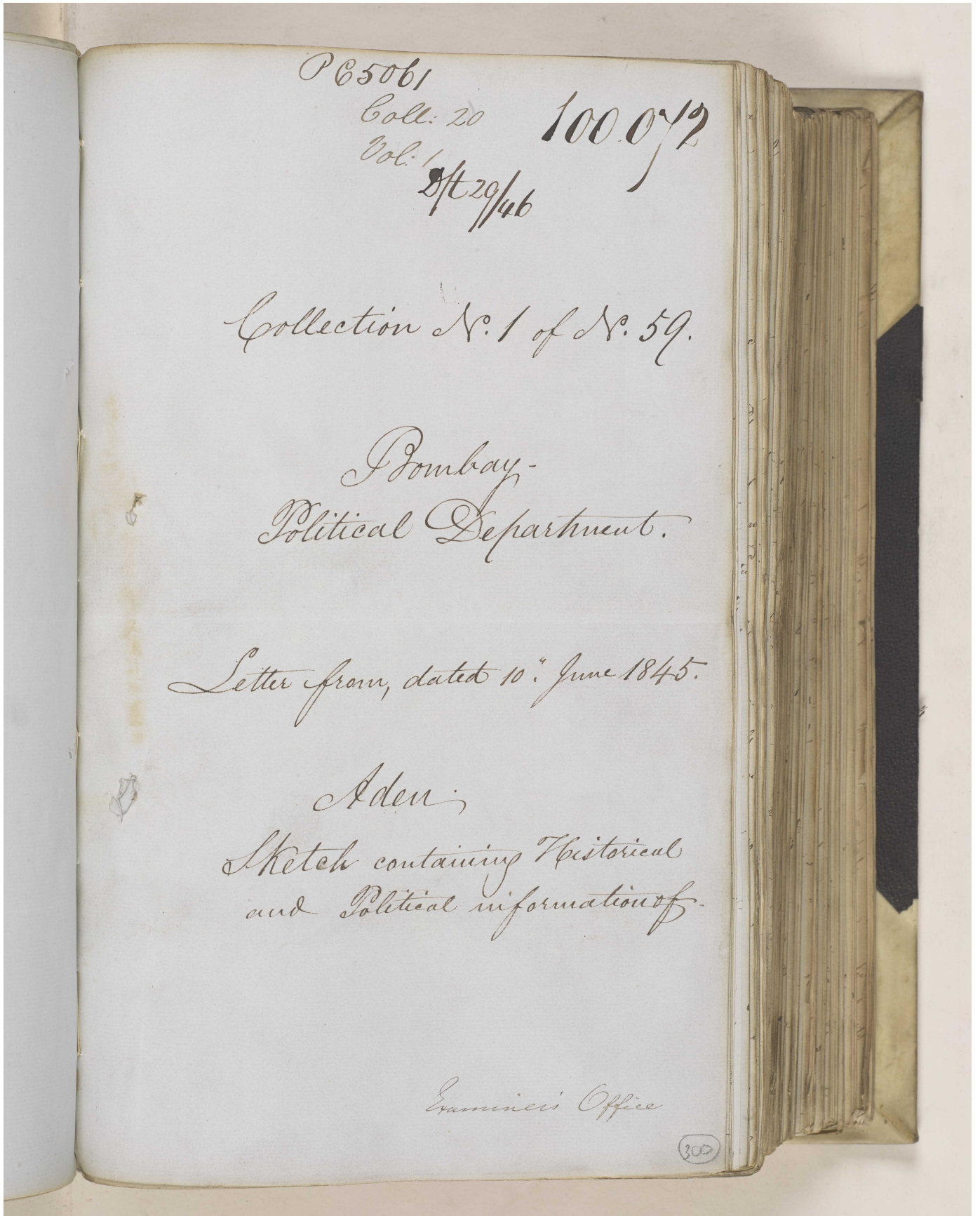
Collection No: 1 of No: 59.

Bombay -
Political Department.

Letter from, dated 10th June 1845.

Aden;
Sketch containing Historical and Political information of.

Examiner's Office

(300)

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٠٠ظ] (١٠٦/٨)

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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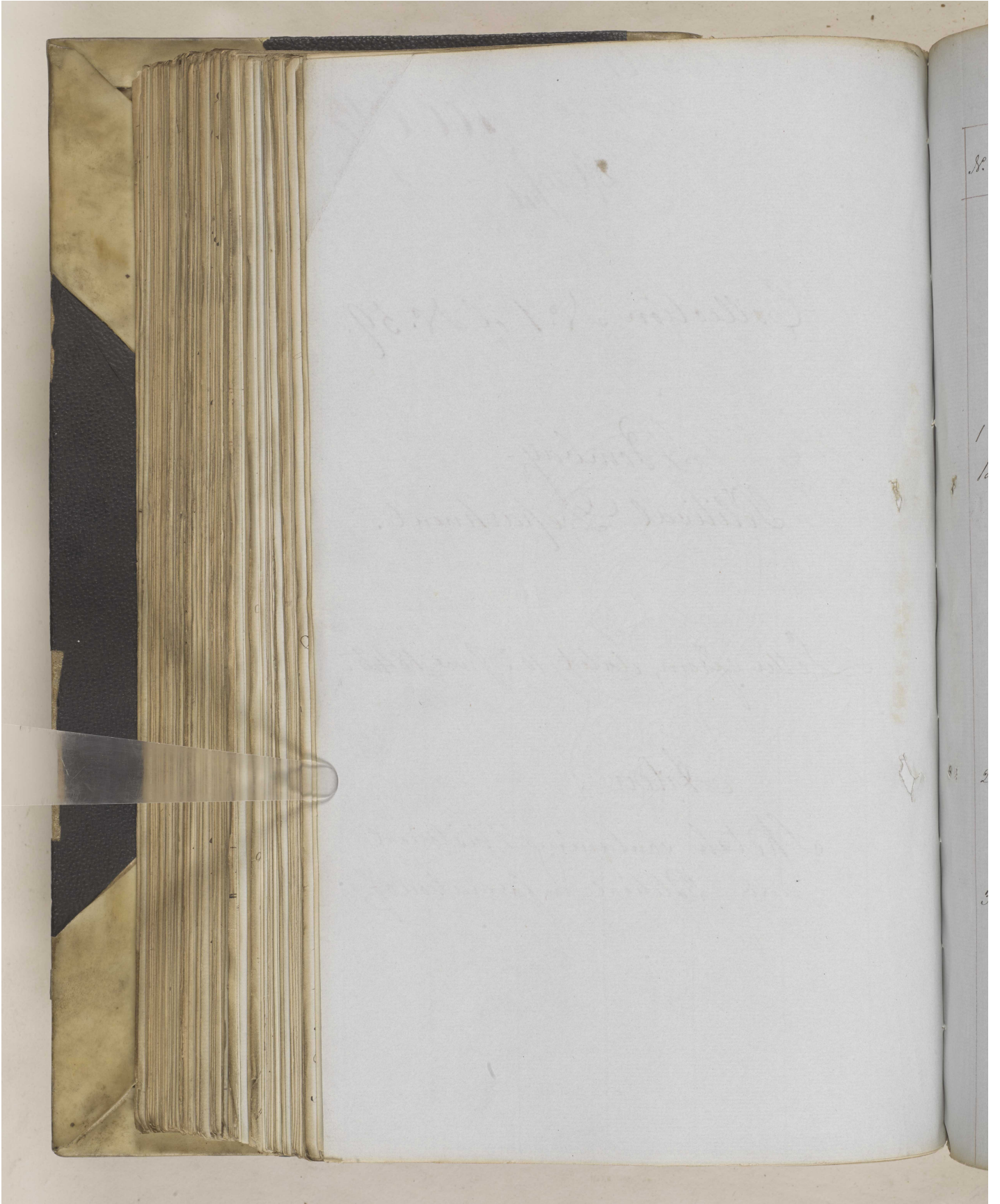
Table of Contents.

No.	From	To.	Subject.	Date & No. of Document	Date & No. of Cons:
			Aden. Sketch Containing Historical and Political information of:		
1	Govt. Bombay	Court Directors		10 June 1845	
1a	Under Secretary to Govt. of India	Chief Secretary	Forwards Copy of a circular letter and requests that similar information to that therein requested may be called for from the Political Authorities under the Bombay Presidency.	1843 Septr. 9 No. 694	1843 Octr. 18 No. 4539
2	Minute by the		Honorable the Governor concurred in by the Honble Messrs. Anderson & Crawford.	no date	" " No. 4540
3	Secy. to Govt.	Poll. Agent Aden	Transmitting to him Copy of the above letter from the under Secretary to the Govt. of India and requesting him to submit to Govt. a report of the nature therein required.	Octr. 13 No. 2458	" " No. 4541.

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Forwards

No.	From	To	Subject	Date & No. of document	Date & No. of Cons:
4	Under Secy to Govt. of India	Chief Secy	Forwards Copy of a Circular letter issued under the Bengal Presidency in a continuation of the one dated 9th September last	1844 Mar: 6 No. 200	1844. June 26 No. 3676
5	Minute by the Honorable the Govr. concurred in by the Honble Messrs Crawford and Reid			June 3d	—" —" No. 3677
6	Secy to Govt.	Poll. Agt. Aden	Transmitting to him Copy of the above communication from the under Secretary to the Government of India and requesting him to expedite to the utmost of his power the preparation of the documents called for in the Government letter dated 13th October No. 2458 of 1843.	—"—22	—" —" No. 3678
7	Poll. Agt. Aden	Chief Secy	Forwards a brief Sketch containing Historical & Political information of Aden and the neighbouring States also of the British Political connection with the Sultan of Lahedge and the		

No.	From	To	Subject	Date & No. of document	Date & No. of Cons:
			the History of the family of the present Chief	1845 Apl. 2. No. 20	1845 June No. 5678
8	Minute by the Honorable the Govr. concurred in by His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Honble Mr. Reid			May 27	" " No. 5679
9	Secy to Govt.	Secy to Govt. of India	Submitting Copy of the above communication from the Political Agent at Aden and requesting that an intimation may be made to this Government whether the Sketch accompanying it contains all the information required by the Government of India.	June 11 No. 436	" " No. 5680

Bombay Castle
10th June 1845 } F. Willoughby (?)
Secretary to Govt.

Beesley
Narrayen S. S.
Exd. R. Eddy

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مكتبة قطر الوطنية
Qatar National Library

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٠٣و] (١٠٦/١٣)

Triplicate.

1

No. 59 of 1845.

Political Department

To
The Hon'ble the Court of Directors
For Affairs of the Hon'ble East India Company.

London.

No. 1

Dated Bombay 10th June 1845.

Hon'ble Sirs,

Aden.

Sketch containing Historical and Political information of.

1.

We have the honor to transmit to your Hon'ble Court, copy of a Memoir which under instructions from the Government of India, has been prepared by Captain Haines, Political Agent at Aden containing Historical, Statistical, and other information in regard to that possession. This Memoir is accompanied by a Table showing the descent of the present reigning Family of Lahedge, and a list of the principal Tribes in the vicinity of Aden with information in regard to the number of fighting men which it is stated to be in the power of each Tribe to bring forward on an emergency.

Memoir no Treaty

2.

We have also the honor to forward in a separate Collection, copies of the Treaties or Bonds which have been entered into by the British Government with the Sultan of Lahedge from the first British connection with Aden in 1838, accompanied by an introductory notice of the events which led to the negotiations of each engagement.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect.

Bombay Castle,
10th June 1845.

Hon'ble Sirs,
Your Most obedient faithful and humble Servants.

G. Arthur

L. R. Reid

Copied by [illegible]
Exd. [illegible]

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"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٠٤ظ] (١٠٦/١٦)

No. 4539.

Triplicate

Political Department

Letter from the Bombay Government to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 10th June 1845 No. 59.—

Recd. via Marseilles
1 Sep. 1845

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Extract Bombay Political.
Consultation 18th October 1843.–
No. 1a No. 694 of 1843.–

No. 4539.

From,
W. Edwards Esquire
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
To,
L. R. Reid Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay
Dated 9th September 1843.–

Duplicate
Political Department

Sir,

By direction of the Governor General in Council, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Copy of a Circular letter issued under this date and of the previous one of the 17th October 1833, therein referred to, and to request that similar information may be obtained as early as possible from the Officers under the control of your Government, and furnished to me for submission to His Lordship in Council.–

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) W. Edwards
Under Secry to the Govt. of India.

Fort William
The 9th September
1843

To,

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Copy
Circular
No. 692.

To,

Sir,

With reference to the Circular letter of the 17th October 1833, regarding the enlargement and completion of the plan of Major Sutherland's Sketch of our political relations with Native States, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to request that you will submit a revised copy of the reply made to that call with the Narrative of events brought down to the present time.—

In addition to the general information called for in the circular order above referred to, you will be pleased to furnish.—

1st. A clear and succinct Statement of the circumstances and considerations which led to the formation of our Treaties or engagements, from the earliest period of our connection with the State or States within the Sphere of your Political Superintendence, as also to any subsequent modification of such Treaties or Engagements and you will give a particular account of subsisting Treaties, or whatever description.—

2d. The History of the reigning family

family, age of the present Chief, name and condition of the Heir apparent, noticing any peculiarity or local custom that may exist in respect to the order of Succession.–

3. A Specification of the boundaries of each State with an outline Sketch map of the same, under this head may be given a brief account of the Climate, general features, and productions of the State, as also the rivers and roads which pass through it.

4 The Revenues and disbursements with the amount of Tribute paid in whatever shape to the British Government and any engagements that may exist with other neighbouring States in regard to the farming of portions of Territory or otherwise.–

5. The object, formation and constitution of any local or contingent Corps that may exist, when raised, from what sources paid, and the limits within which it is bound to serve

6 The strength, organization and character of Native force not under British Control, with an account of the System of Police which obtains, especially with reference to the preservation of peace and security of

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of property on the borders of contiguous States, and the sum contributed if any, towards the maintenance of the general Police of the Country.—

I have the honor to be &c

Fort William, The 9th September 1845 } (Signed) W. Edwards Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. Edwards
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Circular.

To,

Sir,

I am directed to transmit for your information a printed Copy of a Sketch drawn up by Major Sutherland of the History of our relations with the different allied States.—

2. In the opinion of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council it is an object of paramount importance to collect and place on the records of Government, a History of the leading events which have occurred in each of the protected and allied States, since the period of our first connection with them, observing particular reference to the course of policy pursued towards them by the

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the Supreme Government, aiming to place its general result in a clear point of view, I am therefore directed to request that you will enlarge and complete the plan of Major Sutherland's Sketch, as far as it relates to the States under your Political Superintendence, taking for the basis of the work the ample information to be found in the records of your Office, to which may be added intelligence derived from other authentic sources and any observations which you may think proper to make upon the general character and tendency of the events narrated. It is not intended that this work should interfere with the current or other more urgent duties of your Office (but it may be taken up from time to time and gradually accomplished as leisure permits and the History of a single State should be first completed and submitted for approval in order that it may serve as a model for the rest after the requisite alterations have been made — (The preparation of this work will form an appropriate duty for your Assistant and besides contributing to the formation of a valuable national record he will

acquire

[Marginal note:] [to] be addressed to those [o]fficers who have more than one state under their Political [S]uperintendence. —

[Marginal note:] [to] be addressed to those who have one or more Assistants. —

acquire in the course of the researches it will be necessary for him to make, much information that will be useful to him in his after career, and by a comparison of the effects of the policy which has at different times been pursued towards different States, an excellent opportunity will be afforded him of forming a correct judgment on the important subject, of our Foreign relations.–

3. I have been at the same time desired to apprize you that you are not to consider these Sketches as a published work, but to record them as a Secret document of your Office.–

Fort William
the 17th October
1833

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) W. H. Macnaghten
Secretary to the Government of India.–

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. Edwards
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 2.

No. 4

No. 4540.

Minute by the Honorable the Governor concurred in by the Honorable Messrs Anderson and Crawford.–

1. A careful search having been made, it appears that the Circular issued by the Government of India in October 1833, has not previously reached this Government.–

A.

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2. A Circular should immediately be issued to all the Political officers under this Government directing them to prepare with the greatest care, and forward to this Government with the least possible delay a report of the nature required by the Government of India; a Copy of the two Circulars accompanying this letter should at the same time be forwarded for the information of each of the authorities addressed.

(Signed) G. Arthur
" G. W. Anderson
" J. A. Crawford.

No. 3

No. 2458 of 1843.

From,
Political Department
J. P. Willoughby Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay.

No. 4541.

To,
The Political Agent at Aden
Dated 13th October 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you Copy of a letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 9th Ultimo, No. 694 and of the two Circular orders therewith transmitted, and to request that you will be pleased to prepare with the greatest care

4540.

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care and forward to this Government, with the least possible delay, a report of the nature required by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be &c.

Bombay Castle,
13th October 1843

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby
Secretary to Government.

Copied by Lobo
Ex: by C Stirling

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Extract Bombay Political
Consultation 26th June 1844
No. 200 of 1844 -

No. 3676.

From,
W. Edwards Esquire
Under Secretary to Government
of India -
To,
L. R. Reid Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Bombay.

Dated 6th March 1844 -

Sir

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying Copy of a Circular letter issued under this date in continuation of the one dated 9th September last, a transcript of which was forwarded to you with my letter of the same date. -

I have the honor to be &c.

Fort William
The 6th March
1844

(Signed) W. Edwards
Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

(Copy)
Circular
No. x of 1844.

From,
W. Edwards Esquire
Under Secry. to the Govt. of India -

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To,

To,
× × ×

Sir,

I have the honor by direction of the Governor General in Council to draw your attention to the Circular letter from this Department under date the 9th of September last, and to intimate to you the expectation of His Lordship in Council that no avoidable delay will take place in furnishing the information therein called for, especially that which relates to the Treaties which you will be pleased to submit separately, and as soon as practicable.—

2. In conveying this request I am desired to observe for your information that the object is to prepare for the press a complete collection of all our Indian Treaties with concise historical introductions and elucidatory notes.—

3 To render this collection practically useful as a book of reference the introductory notices must be as brief and rapid as possible in fact mere running indexes to the events which led to the formation of the treaties which they respectively prefix.—

4. When the information respecting the several native States, called for in the circular above mentioned is received and complete

it

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it is in contemplation to print it also for the general use of the Political Department of Government.—

The real value therefore of this information will essentially depend on its being compressed into the smallest possible space that may be consistent with a clear statement of main facts.—

I have the honor to be &c.

Fort William
The 6. March
1844

(Signed) W. Edwards
Under Secy to the Govt. of India.

(True Copy)
(Signed) W. Edwards
Under Secretary to the Government of India.—

No. 5.

No. 3677.

Minute by the Honorable the Governor concurred in by the Honorable Mr. Crawford and the Honorable Mr. Reid, dated 3d June 1844.—

Copy of this letter should be sent to the several Political authorities to whom the former circular was forwarded, with instructions to expedite to the utmost of their power, the preparation of the documents called for and carefully to attend to the present orders of the Government of India.—

(Signed) G. Arthur
" J. H. Crawford
" L. R. Reid.

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From

No. 1961 of 1844.
Political Department.

From,
E. H. Townsend Esquire
Secretary to Government
Bombay.

No. 3678.

To,
The Political Agent at Aden
Dated 22d. June 1844.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you Copy of a letter and of its enclosure from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, No. 200, dated the 6th. March last, and to request that you will be pleased to expedite to the utmost of your power, the preparation of the documents called for in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's Circular letter No. 2458 dated the 13th. October 1843.

2. The Governor in Council at the same time requests that you will carefully attend to the instructions contained in Mr. Under Secretary Edwards present communication, and that you will call the attention of your 1st. Assistant to them.

I have the honor to be &c.

Bombay Castle
22d. June 1844.
(Signed) E. H. Townsend
Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consul: 7 June 1845.

No. 33 of 1845. No. 7 No. 20 of 1845.

No. 5678 From Stafford Bettesworth Haines Esqr.
Captain in the Indian Navy, and
Political Agent at Aden.
To The Honble J. P. Willoughby, Esquire.
Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.
Dated Aden April 2d 1845.

From Mr. Secy Willoughby dated 13 Octr 1843.
No. 2458 of 1843 Pol. Dept.
with its accompaniments.
From Mr. Secy Townsend dated 22d June 1844 No. 1961. of 1844 Political Departt.
with its accompaniments.

Sir,

(With reference to Circulars as per margin) I have the honor to transmit the Historical and Political Sketch therein required.

Pol. Agent's Office
Aden 2d April 1845

I have the honor to be &ca
(Signed) S. B. Haines.
Captain I. N.
Pol. Agent at Agent.

A Brief Sketch containing Historical and Political information of Aden and the neighbouring States - British Political connection with the Sultan of Lahidge, the History of the present family of Lahidge &ca &ca &ca

"Yemen the blessed," says the Historian Abd il Rahman ibn Ali D'thubei, is a large and populous Country, endowed with every blessing by the Almighty.

Kahtán (the Joktan of Scripture) ibn Hamza was the first Chief, and was succeeded by a son called Yemen (or fortunate) from whom the Country took its name.

Sanâ, in former times, as at present, the most Eminent Town in Yemen, is, in the exaggerated style of the Arabs termed the "Paradise of the Earth," where

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where the Ark of Noah rested after the deluge, and Ham fixed his residence, and built a Temple and well, which were in after ages destroyed by Command of Mohammed, or one of his immediate Successors.

In A. H. 7. the Prophet sent "Muhajoh ibn Omar," to "Abou Khaleel el Hameeri" Chief of Sanâ, to propose to him the faith of Islam, which after a time was accepted, and the Chief repaired to Medina, and did homage to Mohammed.

"Ali bin Abou Taleb" with several followers were then sent to preach, and expound the tenets of the new Creed amongst the tribes of Yemen, and at Sanâ, and Aden, they were eminently successful.

The Religion so industriously promulgated by the Prophet, spread with rapidity, and had nearly become general, when it received a severe check from the sudden appearance of "El oswad el Kindee", who declared himself the founder of a more pure and perfect creed, and who already numbered many proselytes - His destruction was forthwith commanded by the Moslem Chief, but for 4 years he successfully resisted and was at last killed by "Feroz Delinee." Whilst still exulting in their Victory the Mahomedan Army received the intelligence of the death of their Prophet at Medina.

As soon as the death of Mohammed was known "Ibn Omar" entered the City of Sanâ with a force and constituting himself Governor despatched

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despatched a trustworthy Messenger to "Bon Bekir," the Prophets Successor.

By him he was confirmed in his new appointment, and during the time that he held the Government, he much improved the City, making many Civil alterations and appointing Governors to all the districts under him.

From this period until the year of the Hejira 132, the Country was in a very unsettled state, at that time "Mohammed Abon see Mohammed" marched an Army into the "Hedjaz," and "Yemen," and conquered it, when Mohammed ibn Zeid was appointed Governor of Sanâ, and "Doud ibn Abd el Medjid of Aden.

In 380 A.H. Sanâ is described as possessing 120,000 houses and 18,000 Mosques, which were greatly increased by "Ahmed ibn Kais & Zohak," but until 430 A.H. this wretched Country was continually overrun by predatory tribes and devasted by Civil Wars- I pass over therefore, a long line of conquest, and oppression, and at once refer to the period when Aden became equal, if not Superior to Sanâ.

In the year 430 A.H. we are informed by Imâm "Ali Ibn Hussein Koraidthi" that Aden was conquered by "Zehyreyeh" who appointed Solahky as Governor; shortly after this "Ibn Omar" the Chief of "Sabidze," "Shahr," " " " "Hudramant" and its dependencies entered into a Treaty of Alliance with Solahhy, and gave his

son

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son, his daughter in marriage – Whilst apparently in the most profound peace, "Ibn Omar" suddenly attacked Aden with a powerful Army, and having captured it, put "Solahky" to death – The son however escaped, leaving his wife in Aden – The conqueror forthwith married the widow of "Solahky" and assumed the reins of Government, but shortly after divided his authority with a relation named – "Ahmed Masoud" keeping the "Bubel Kudthra", or Bub el Yemen / the present main pass Gate / to himself, and giving to his colleague the Bub el Bahr, and the South end of the Town on condition of his paying to his daughter "Laida" / the wife of Solahky's son / 100,000 Deenars / equal to 2½ Lacs of German Crowns / for her maintenance – Ibn Omar reigned until A. H. 460 when he died and the Government of Yemen fell into the hands of his son Zulkaa. In A. H. 480. Zulkaa having collected an Army in Aden, marched against Daboola, and captured it – This Town was under the Control of Saida his Sister, who was residing in its neighbourhood with her husband the son of the murdered "Solahky". With the assistance of her friends an Army was hastily formed and marched against Aden – The forces of "Masoud" and Zulkaa engaged them on the plain, and after a most sanguinary combat in which the leaders on both sides fell, the troops of Saida retreated to the mountains – The sons of the fallen Aden Chiefs Masoud ibn Zulkaa and Abd-el Kader ibn Masoud immediately assumed the respective

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respective Governments vacated by the death of their parents, and refused to pay the stipulated maintenance of 100,000 Deenars to "Saida" who again collected an Army, and placing "Mooferzul" at their head, directed him to regain her lost rights - Another battle followed which was concluded by the parties agreeing to pay half the original sum stipulated for, but this after the lapse of a year was again refused, and Aden became independent - On the death of "Masoud" & Abdel Kader" which occurred nearly at the same time, their respective sons "Saba" and "Mohammed" held the Town, until the sudden death of the latter when his brother Ali succeeded him. Ali being of a restless and warlike temperament soon turned his views to Interior conquest - Having collected a powerful force in Aden, he marched inland, and conquered El Dumlooha, Lahidge, Sanâ, all the Villages of Mukhaffa and El Jemmud - His continued successes made him both feared and respected, and he became an eminent and powerful Chief, who was styled the Father of his people - Flushed with their Victories, the Followers of Ali treated the adherents of "Saba" with unsupportable haughtiness, which occasioned much murmuring and dissension - The remonstrance of Saba being of no avail, he formed a conspiracy against Ali, who however discovered it in time to make his escape, and collect a force at Rahârek near Lahidge, and oppose the Army of his colleague who was in quest of him - A bloody action ensued, without any decided advantage being gained on either side, and the troops having mutually withdrawn for the night - Ali sent a message to Saba,

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to tell him that the plunder of Aden would not satisfy him, but that he should require his "Harem" also - The sluggish nature of "Saba" was fired by this insult - Suddenly attacking Ali's forces at night by surprise, he completely routed his Army, and desperate fighting alone saved "Ali", and his immediate followers from captivity.

The cruelty of "Saba" in cutting off the ears, and nose of "Masoud" one of Ali's Generals, and in that state sending him to his Master, served only to increase the exasperation of his opponents, and the war raged without intermission for 2 years.

Though brave, "Ali" was not prudent, and the Revenues of the part of the Country yet remaining under his Control, instead of being husbanded, were squandered away, with reckless prodigality - Saba on the Contrary managed his Government within the stronghold of Aden with prudence and sagacity being especially careful to pay his men regularly, and to keep his frontiers in readiness for all emergencies - In consequence of this, many of Ali's followers deserted him, and Saba feeling himself powerful, marched a second time ~~in land~~, and overthrew the Army of Ali in all directions in a great battle fought near Lahidge.

But in the mean time, treachery was at work in Aden, and whilst "Saba" was pursuing the vanquished Troops of Ali, a traitor named "Belal ibn Zerri Mohamed" succeeded in overpowering the Garrison left in the fortress - Having captured an

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an immediate booty, he united himself with Ali's Mother, and consequently (until her death) Saba could not recover Aden. After her demise, a dissension rapidly arose, and profiting by the general disaffection "Saba" successfully stormed the "Hosan el Kudthra".

Saba lived but a few months, after the recapture of Aden in 532 A. H. he was succeeded by his son Ali (nick-named Ben Awaj) who after a brief reign of 2 years died, leaving 4 sons, of whom Hatein the eldest succeeded him, and "Belal ibn Jerri" was appointed Weizeer.

"Belal" was personally attached to Mohammed, one of the sons of the late Saba, who resided in the neighbourhood of Aden. On gaining the rank of Wuzeer therefore, he wrote to him promising him an appointment in the service of his Nephew Hatein. Upon this Mohammed removed to Aden, where he was received with great distinction and made the Saraskeer of the force. His amiable disposition and kindness of manner, soon made him a general favorite in Aden, and in the year 542 A. H. he was, through the intrigues of Belal made Governor of the City during the absence of Hatein, by the universal consent of the people.

A. H. 547 Sultan Munsoor of Sana determined to obtain possession of Aden, but deemed it more prudent to try bribery than force; 100,000 Deenars tempted the cupidity of the Wuzeer, whilst a complimentary letter flattered his vanity and on (314)

on "Munsoor" reaching the plain close to Aden, the inhabitants submissively opened their gates whilst the Governor Ali escaped to El Dumlooha, where he died 12 years afterwards, leaving 3 sons in the charge of Johan.

In the year 569 A.H. Sultan Munsoor resigned the Government of Aden into the hands of "Zooran Shah" A.H. 594. Ali bin Hatein was appointed the Governor of Sanâ, and he immediately gave his brother "El Melek el Masoud" the Command of Aden, and thus that City again fell into the hands of the descendants of Saba with whom it remained until A.H. 631.

Sultan "Noor-ed-din succeeded" El Melek el Masoud, and after arranging the Affairs of his Government, he collected a powerful Army, and overran all Yemen, and the Hedjaz, in which conquest he was confirmed by the Khaphila of Baghdad, "Moostapha el Abassi," but some disputes afterwards arising, the Khaliph "Muzaffir Shoms-ed-din A.H. 647 reconquered Sanâ, and the whole of Yemen, as far as Lahidge, and eventually entered Aden.

"Muzaffir Shoms-ed-din" continued in quiet possession of the Country until the Volcano broke out near Medina A.H. 654. The following year, he killed Imâum Ahmed ibn Ali and in 659 A.H. he collected a large force, and made himself Master of Mecca, driving the Sheriff out of the place. The success of

Muzaffir

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Muzaffir continued until nearly all the tribes were tributary to him.

In 678 his son marched against a town of some importance named "Woofaur" on the confines of Hadramant - In the action that ensued 300 men were killed and 800 taken prisoners and conveyed to Zebid as slaves to grace the triumphant return of the son of Muzaffir.

A. H. 682. Ameer Aalim-ed-din died at Sanâ, on learning which Muzaffir took a force with him and proceeded to Sanâ to prevent any rebellion, where he remained until the following year - When "Jumal-ed-din" rebelled against him and collected an Army with which they took the Towns of Kohall and Ashraff - Here Aalim-ed din - died, and his place was occupied by Doud ibn Imâm, but the whole party were ultimately defeated by the victorious Muzaffir, who recapturing the Towns that he had lost, pushed his conquests as far as Dafár. A. H. 689 he appointed his son Ibrahim Governor of this City, whilst another son Ashraff held the City of Sanâ.

A. H. 694 - the aged Murzafir feeling that he was old, and infirm afsembled the Chiefs at Taez, when explaining his wishes, and appealing to their hearts for obedience, he abdicated in favor of his son Ashraff, and retiring immediately to Zebid, died in the month of the Ramazan A. H. 694 at the age of 94 of which he had reigned 46 - He left 5 sons viz: "Ashraff," "Doud," "Ibrahim," Yacoob, and "Hassan," He was a warrior and a wise and benevolent Prince

Prince, an encourager of learning, as the number of colleges and schools he erected prove, and died universally beloved and lamented.

"Ashraff ibn Muzaffir" had not long assumed the Supreme Government held by his father before his brother Ibrahim, who was living at "Shabut", shewed a disposition to revolt, and actually collected a considerable force. The offer of the Government of Sanâ by his brother pacified him, and peace was restored. Ambition however, soon prompted him to seize "Aden," to effect which he entered into an engagement with some fishing Vessels to land a body of men under the several passes, whilst the main strength of the Army marched boldly forward in front, the ruse succeeded, and Aden fell without resistance. In the same year, Ibrahim surprized and captured Lahidge, El Bzan, and several other Villages in the vicinity of Aden.

A. H. 696. Ashraff ibn Muzaffir died at Taiz, and was succeeded, by his brother Melek el Meyeth.

"Hezb-ed-din Doud ibn Muzaffir" but Ibrahim "who was residing in Aden, disputed the succession, and collecting a force marched to "Mareb". Here he found that his brother was too powerful for him, he therefore tendered his submission, and was

sent

sent to Taez, whilst the strong hold of Aden fell into the hands of Doud ibn Muzaffir.

A. H. 700 Doud collected a force in Aden and peaceably arranged all the towns of the Tehama - He appears to have been successful in maintaining peace and order until A. H. 709 when the inhabitants of "Damar" rebelled against their Governor "Saif-ed-din Tahrabil" and killed him, destroying his property, and plundering the town - Doud instantly in person attacked, and routed the rebels, putting the principals to death, whilst many sought and obtained protection from Mohammed ibn Mootaher a powerful mountain chieftain - By the directions of "Doud," the Sherriff "Imád-ed-din Idruss was sent to chastise, and if possible to put to death, this bold Bedouin, who dared to protect the enemies of "Doud bin Muzaffir," but on the rival armies meeting Mohammed Mootaher was victorious and the captive Sherriff was carried off in triumph.

In the year of the Hejira 721 Doud was gathered to his fathers, and his son "El Melek el Mujahid Saif el Islam Abdoil Hassan Ali ibn Doud" succeeded him.

The first act of Abdoo Hassan Ali, on mounting the throne, was to remove his Father's Wuzzeer from his situation and place Shooja el din Omar ibn Yusuf in his seat; on the following year 316

year he left Lebed with the intention of visiting every part of his extensive dominions, but on reaching Demlooha his Army demanded their arrears, and extra pay, and on his refusing, they at once referred themselves to their Sovereign's Uncle Yacoob el Mansoor. After a brief consultation it was determined, in case their demands were not complied with to place Yacoob el Mansoor at their head and overthrow the Govt. A second application for pay being rejected with disdain, the troops immediately seized the person of Abdool Hassan Ali and sent him prisoner to Taez, plundering his property, and that of the newly elected Wuzzeer - Yakoob was then placed on the throne and immediately made such changes as would best conduce to his own security - Amongst others he placed his nephew Nasser, who had been kept a state prisoner in Aden in the Government of Muhajeb, whilst his son Zahar ibn Yakoob was put in charge of Dumlooha.

In the mean time the mother of "Abdool Hassan Ali" was secretly engaged in instigating the tribes to the release of her son, who was pining in confinement at Taez - Moved

by

by her entreaties, a body of men attacked the city on a dark night, and capturing it, released Abdool Hassan from his dungeon, and placed him at their head - Instantly marching to Zebid, he took it by storm, and thus he secured the persons of the Rebel Chiefs - Yacoob el Mansoor was compelled to write to his son, and his nephew to deliver over their respective Governments, which the latter did without demur, but Zohar the son refused to give up his Command, whilst his Father was a prisoner - Yakoob " " languished until A. H. 723 when death released him - The penurious policy pursued by Abdool Hassan Ali in the non-payment of his troops soon occasioned a fresh revolt in his Army - Numbers went over to Zohar, who finding himself thus unexpectedly strengthened, suddenly marched against Aden and Thameh, and captured both without resistance; after which he without any delay made himself Master of Zebid - Stung by these reverses, Sultan Abdool Hassan Ali" collected an Army of 500 Cavalry and 10,000 foot; but the slaves and Servants of Zohar overthrew them in an engagement outside the walls of Zebid, and Abdool Hassan retreated with the remnant of his shattered forces to Taez -

During these disturbances a restless Chieftain named Doradori managed to gather together a considerable force, with which he succeeded in pushing his way to Sahidge, his object being to secure the

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the stronghold of Aden - With this view, he summoned the town to surrender, and was requested in reply to enter the city with a number of his followers, and adjust matters, which he did - The evening passed in revelry and feasting, but on the following morning all were basely murdered in the bath - and the melancholy tidings of this foul massacre reaching his Army they immediately dispersed - "Naseer Mohammed ibn Ashraff" one of his principal Captains afterwards endeavored to revenge his relatives death but was repulsed with great loss.

The inhabitants of Zebid and the Army finding Zohar forgetful of their interests, after they had served him so well, suddenly returned to their allegiance to Sultan Abdool Hassan, who was thus restored to his former dignity, and who it is recorded, in this year received 22,000 Camel loads of presents from Egypt.

The Governor of Aden declaring himself in favor of Zohar, Sultan Abdool Hassan marched against it with an Army, and for seven successive days endeavored to take the town by escalade, but was defeated every time - Zohar hearing of the gallant defence made on his behalf repaired with a force to Aden to prevent any further attempt on "the Eye of Yemen," and having rewarded his adherents, repaired and strengthened the fortifications previous to his departure from Aden.

During

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During the year 726. A.H. repeated and unsuccessful attempts to take Aden were made by Sultan Abdool Hassan Ali, and at last what could not be done by force, was managed by a treachery. His troops were allowed to enter by night over Gibel "Dowkie" and in the morning thousands poured down the hills, and took possession of the Town without resistance. The victor bound the Wuzzeer and Governor hand and foot, and sent them to Dumlooha in chains, and he put to death most of the leaders who had rebelled against him.—

A.H. 730. Sultan Abdool Hassan conquered the strong fort of Hisn Mooniff, and during the three following Years the whole of Yemen became subject to his sway. A.H. 742. he performed the pilgrimage returning to Taez the following Year. A.H. 744. one of his sons rebelled against him but was defeated and died in prison.

A.H. 751. the Sultan accompanied his mother on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and when there was made prisoner and sent to Egypt. after a confinement of 10 months he was permitted to return to Yemen, where his first act was to release all prisoners within his dominions.

A.H. 756. Some disturbances arising the

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the Sultan despatched Ahmed ibn Semi with a force to arrange differences peaceably but instead of so doing, he captured the Towns of Harraz Mahal and Moojira with the surrounding country & declaring himself at the same time independent and coined money with his own impress. Abdool Hassan immediately organised a force to meet him and reached Aden with the intention of immediately attacking him, but suddenly died A.H. 764. and was succeded by his son Melek el Afzal.

The first 12 years of Sultan Melek el Afzal's reign were comparatively quiet and tranquil & A.H. 767. he received presents from Egypt, Scind & Cambay. But from that time until his death which occurred at Zebid A.H. 778. the country was one continued scene of anarchy and confusion, Aden being almost the only Town that did not change its Government.

Sultan Melek el Afzal was succeded by his son Melek el Ashraff, whose first act was to attempt the subjugation of his rebellious subjects and restore peace to his country - Having appointed Ali ibn Mohamed ibn Salem Governor of Zebid he proceeded to Taez and once more settled the surrounding districts. But at the moment

when

when he thought his labours were over, Several Towns revolted, the first of which was Zebid & against which he marched immediately, & having recaptured the city, put the ring leaders to death, and placed many other chiefs who had been accessary to the revolt in prison. He next defeated the Mujabi Tribe making some severe examples, and after carrying his victorious arms through the Cities of Ebb. Benni-subth and Rokoob, he succeeded in re-establishing something like peace.

A. H. 790. The Sultan "Melek-el ashraff deputed the Governor of Taez Ameer Budr e'Dîn with a strong escort to proceed to Aden and bring the treasure lodged there, to his residence at Zebid. The Ameer took the treasure out of Aden, but instead of obeying his instructions conveyed the money to his own Garrison at Taiz and immediately prepared to fortify the place. The news reaching the Sultan he dispatched secretly a small force to occupy the fort of Hisn Reisan" which commanded the city of Taiz and shortly after marched in person to recover his treasure on his approaching the city the Ameer came out to meet him, and throwing himself at his feet implored his forgiveness

motives

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motives of Policy induced the Sultan to pardon him and the treasure was forthwith restored.

803. A.H. Sultan "Melek il ashraff" died and was succeeded by his son Melek "Nasr Ahmed ebu Ismail" who apparently took the title of Imâm.

On the accession of this young Prince several tribes as usual revolted, but the prompt and energetic measures used, soon brought the "Beni Ali and Gibel Suber" tribes to their senses. Against the Muhazeba Tribe he was greatly incensed and after overcoming them he directed as a mark of infamy, that they should be governed by a woman, the slightest disrespect shown to whom would subject the offender to instant death. The Imâm then attacked, and defeated the other rebellious tribes but at Deseena the battles were long and bloody ere, success attended the Royal army.

A.H. 820. The Governor of Senna having rebelled attempted to reduce the tribe of the Beni Tahr, but he had scarcely entered their Country when the Imam's forces met him - a long and obstinate engagement took place, and for several hours the victory was doubtful. A charge of the Imâm's Cavalry decided the day, and the Senna Army fled in every direction. The advance of the

Imâm

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Imâm on Senâ was again resisted at Hisa Kurraveer, and another bloody battle ensued in which he was again victorious and shortly after entered the Capital of South Arabia in Triumph.—

Being much pleased with the beauty of the situation, he built a palace, the rooms of which were sumptuously decorated with carved sandal wood, and part of which yet remain in the more modern residence of the Bustan el Metwokkel" the Palace of the present Imâm.

A.H. 822. Hussein Ismail the brother of the Imaum Malek Naser Ahmed then Governor of Zebid during the absence of his elder brother declared himself the Imâm and Governor of Yemen This news reaching the ears of the Imam he marched direct to Zebid conquered it and seizing his brother and the principal ringleaders put out their eyes.—

A.H. The Imam built a village near the sea and called it El. "Fandar" and the Sirdars of Scind presented him with 3 large vessels Four years afterwards the Imâm died, to the great regret of the whole Country—His death took place in his castle of Kurraveer and his son "Al Melek Mansur" Abdulla ibn Ahmed

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Ahmed Ismail succeeded him. His reign was short and inglorious - avarice was his ruling passion and even his mother in law was forcibly deprived of her property left by his father. He died suddenly at Zebid in the Year 830. A.H. and was succeeded by his brother Melek Ashraff Ismail ibn Ahmad.-

The first act of Melek Ashraff ibn Ahmed caused the murder of several chiefs and amongst them fell Noor é Din ibn el Hussein ibn Saba - The Imam's uncle Zaher ibn Yahya ibn Ismail instantly assembled an army at Dumlooha to avenge the death of a friend that he loved as a brother. Suddenly attacking the Imâms Army he utterly defeated and taking Melek Ashraff prisoner, confined him in a dungeon, whence he never emerged again alive - His death by report taking place about 2 months after he was imprisoned.-

Zahar Yahya ibn Ismail having thus justly punished his nephew proclaimed himself Imam. His reign was troubled and unhappy and he had in person to quell several insurrections. The principal events during his reign were the appearance of a volcano on Gibel el Abella in the Year 838. A.H. and 840. A.H. a dreadful famine

famine which extended over the country from Sena to Aden, as well as the Abyssinian Coast; thousands perished from want and the mind of the Imam (if report be true) was so much affected by the sight of his people's suffering, that he died of a broken heart after a reign of 11. years in the year of the Hejira 842. leaving 3 Sons Ismail, "Hussein" and Ahmed".

Melek Ismail who succeeded his father soon found that an Arab Government was truly a bed of thorns surrounded by turbulent and unruly chieftains, he was never secure he therefore by the advice of his Wuzeer, made a magnificent entertainment, to which all Governors and chiefs were invited. Unsuspicious of treachery they repaired to the Palace of the Imam and whilst enjoying themselves forty of their number were suddenly massacred in in cold blood a deed of savage barbarity only equalled by Mahommed Ali, the present Pasha of Egypt. other chieftains and Governors were appointed, and A.H. 845. in the month of the Ramazan Ismail was gathered to his Fathers and was succeeded by Melek Yusuf ibn Mansur".

Melek Yusuf ibn Mansur fared

no

no better than his predecessor. He moved the seat of Government to Taez but his army rose in rebellion, and threw him into prison in which after a year's confinement he died. The kingdom of Yemen thus again became divided each chief proclaiming his independence and acknowledging no Sultan.

A.H. 838. Two Brothers vizt Melek el Mujahid Shums e Din Ali and El Melek Saffer Sellah Den Ammi having collected some followers secretly entered Aden by Gibel Dalika and took possession of the City without resistance.

The Governor Mayeth Hussein ibn Zaber surrendered himself with all his treasure horses ammunition &ca but his private property was respected and he was allowed to live in the town under the especial protection of the conqueror.

A.D. 860. Mahomed ibn Syed ibn Faress the Governor of Shar prepared an expedition to surprise Aden by Sea, which entirely failed many of the boats being wrecked and the chiefs and followers embarked on board of them made prisoners. The two Brothers shortly afterwards attacked Shahr and took it as also several other towns in the Yemen. A.H. 866. Melek Aumi at the head of an army marched against Saña

taking

taking the castles of Hisn "Khattab and Nejraun en route after a short seige, the City surrendered. The Town and garrison were entrusted by the victor to the charge of Melek el Mansur Abd el Wuhab ibn Doud, and releasing the former Governor Mahomed bin Nasr Melek Aumi returned to Taez which city had also fallen into his hands. The crafty spirit of Mohammed bin Nasr the Ex Governor of Sena soon prompted him to endeavour to recover the city. He took advantage of his freedom and engaged a number of trusty followers and one day when the Governor was out hunting he secured the Garrison & shutting the Gates, declared himself sole Governor of the Town.

A.H. 872 Volcanoes burst forth at Zebid & consumed all the mat houses in consequence of which Melek Ali ordered all houses in future to be built of mud and stone

Heavy imposts and taxes were immediately laid upon the inhabitants who at last driven to despair by the tyranny and oppression under which they laboured, wrote inviting Melek Aumi to return, promising entire submission to him if he would relieve them from their present unhappy condition, closing with their proposals at once Melek Aumi marched a strong army against Senna Nasr however in the mean time had heard of the intended treachery and seizing many of the inhabitants mercilessly put them to death. On the approach of the Imam's army Nasr sallied forth with his garrison to give them battle on the plain — a bloody engagement ensued which at last terminated in favor of Mahommed Nasr and Melek Aumi was discovered slain in the field. —

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A.H. 875

A. H. 875. El Melek el Mansur Abd-el Wahab ibn Daud collected an army, which was joined by a force under Ibn Soofwan a General of Melek Ali & marched against Sheikh which was in rebellion - after sustaining a loss of 200 men, the rebels surrendered and the army returned to Zebid.

The rains during this y[ear] were so heavy, that a [...] forced its way through Zebed, and disclosed a chamber undergr[ound] in which were found coins.

A. H. 877. Imâm Melek Ali found himself from age and infirmity unable to stand the fatigues of Government, and therefore, with the view of preventing bloodshed and disturbance after his death he determined to abdicate in favor of his nephew Abdel Wahab.

The Country, for some time, remained peaceful under its new ruler, with the exception of the Beni "Afz" who were however soon reduced but in A. H. 882. Sherriff Mahomed ibn Barakat Governor of Mecca suddenly surprized and captured the city of Ghesan, which he plundered and then burnt to the ground, and in the same Year Imam Melek Ali died at Saban.

A trifling insurrection at Zebid which was quickly put down and its author punished was the only thing of any interest that marked the commencement of the reign of Melek Mansur Taj E' Dein Abd-el Wahab Taher affairs in general prospered under his wise and beneficient rule, and he was permitted by God to remain a blessing to the people to a good old age.

Between his first assumption of power, and the dreadful famine in Yemen which occurred in 908. AH. this chief built one Mosque, and two colleges at Zebid several at Sana two colleges at Taez and many Cisterns and aqueducts over the Country, the principal one of

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of which is the aqueduct extending from Bir = Omheit to Aden, being nearly 16,000 Yards long, and which was traced out by the Survey under my = command. He also built [?] mosques and several colleges at Aden.

A. H. 919 in the month of suffer 16 Frank Vessels reached Aden, and in the month of "Jumadi el Akhir" commenced disembarking their Troops at night. The Arabs however being apprised of it, = defended themselves bravely and ultimately drove the Franks back to their vessels with great slaughter. The vessels then commenced to batter the Town, after doing much injury to the Forts and destroying several houses, weighed and stood out to sea. The period ascribed to this attack by the Mohammedan Historian agrees with that made by Albuquerque in A. D. 1513. who was defeated with great loss, and sailed immediately for Camaran Island, thereby making it probable that he was the 1st European who ever navigated a ship in the Red sea.

Moosa, the Governor of Zebid, when he heard of the Franks attacking Aden, fled in fear, which so enraged the Sultan Abdool Wahab that he left his son in charge, and shortly after repaired to Juddah.

A. H. 921 Sherriff Barakat Ibn Mohammed the Governor of the Hedjaz paid a visit to Mamlook el Ashraff of Egypt who received him with marked distinction and appointed him Governor of Sanaa. On his return he immediately assumed command

 over

over his new province, and collecting an Army & fleet prepared forthwith to attack the Franks on the Island of Camaran, who however on hearing of his approach fled ingloriously, and the Sherriff returned to Sanâ.

The present Imâms of Sanâ are the descendants of this Prince, who derives his descent from "Ali bin abou Tabeb".

A. H. 923 or there about, Sultan Selim the 1st overthrew the Memlook power in Egypt and not content with merely a Nominal Suzerainte over the Arab Chiefs of Yemen, determined to march against that Country in person, and Aden was fixed upon as a Point d'Appui. A strong force was accordingly collected at Suez under the command of Suleiman Pasha, who had orders relative to "Diu", but was in the first place directed to secure Aden.

On the arrival of the Fleet at Aden, the Pasha summoned the Governor Sheikh Omar bin Taher, on board, to visit him. The invitation was accepted without any suspicion, and on arrival on board, the Governor was basely murdered and the Turks, taking advantage of the panic, at once made themselves Masters of Aden, in the name of Seleiman the Magnificent.

It is recorded that between the year 1538 A.D. and 1568, Yemen was finally reduced under the control of the Porte, and Sanâ became the seat of the Pashas of Yemen. I am however inclined to doubt the accuracy of this statement as the Arab Historians differ, and in an ancient manuscript to Koreit el Einer, it is distinctly stated that

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that the death of Sultan Abdool Wahab took place at Saban near Taez on his return from collecting his annual tribute from Juddah and Zebid, where he had reigned 111 years and two Months - He was succeeded by his son Omar ibn Abdul Wahab, whose reign was one continued scene of bloodshed and confusion. The treacherous conduct of the Turkish Force at Aden, & the revolts of the tribes plunged the whole country into a state of perfect Anarchy. It is therefore most probable that the Turkish power merely received a tribute from a few Chiefs whose interest it was to declare themselves subservient to the Porte from A.D. 1538, until A.D. 1633 or about A.H. 1043, & the country was held principally by Sultan Omar ibn Wahab and the Sherriff Barakat.

A.H. 1003 - Sherriff Mohammed ibn Barakat died at Mecca, and was succeeded by his son Mohammed. It is recorded that this Prince made a treaty of alliance with the Porte, and that he appointed Omar ibn Ali Governor of Aden, and then marched against the Dathini Tribe, who defended themselves with great gallantry for 3 Months and were at last conquered by having all their supply of water cut off.

For four years after the death of Sherriff Barakat, constant disputes arose between his sons until A.H. 1007 when the second son Hazzah displaced his elder brother Mohammed, and took possession of the Government, appointing Jezzan Governor of Mecca and Mohammed ibn Ruyah Governor of Juddah.

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A.H.

A. H. 1008. Some Turkish vessels captured seven Frank vessels, and having murdered their crews, divided the spoil amongst them.

A. H. 1019-20 Portuguese ships again attempted to take Aden. The Governor Ameer Merjan defended the place with great gallantry, and though the enemy repeatedly endeavoured to take the place by escalade, they were repulsed, and finally compelled to retreat, leaving their wounded, who were immediately killed, stripped and sent naked to Zebid, strapped on Camels.

A. H. 1020. Valuable presents and a dress of honor were sent by the Pasha of Egypt to Sultan Omar ibn Abd ul Wahab, who afterwards returning with Pasha to Egypt after he had, in Company with his Mother performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and was invested with the perpetual Governorship of the Holy City of Mecca.

A. H. 1022. The Turks besieged Hodeida, and took it, and after plundering the place and destroying the houses, they returned to their settlement on Camaran Island.

A. H 1023. The Turkish Force marched against Taez but were met by the Army of the brother of Sultan Omar named Abdul Melek ibn Abd el Wahab, the engagement was long and bloody, but the Turks finally conquered, and entered Zebid, the Arab Army retiring to Taez.

A. H. 1023. The Turks under Ameer Iskander took Sanâ, but the whole country was in so disturbed a state that they were compelled to relinquish their conquests and return with 3000 loads of plunder to the Sea Coast, and

eventually

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eventually to leave Yemen entirely about 1044 A.H. or 1633 A.D. —

This final evacuation was probably in some measure occasioned by the trade of India and China having been diverted from its ancient channel and sent viâ the Cape of Good Hope thus rendering so troublesome a dependency as south Arabia useless & doubtless the decline of the Turkish Empire was an additional powerful reason. —

On the withdrawal of the Turkish Troops, Sanâ and the surrounding districts fell into the hands of the family of Sheriff Barakat, who claimed descent from "Ali bin Abou Taleb". The more Southern states fell under the rule of several Arab Chieftains whose conduct soon destroyed the little commerce remaining — It would appear that for about a Century after the retreat of the Turks, these chiefs paid tribute to the Imâms of Sanâ. —

I have thus, in a brief manner, collected a few historical traditions relative to the early Government of Yemen and Aden, but I labour under considerable difficulty in connecting the chain of events between the years 1043 and 1141 A.H. when the "Deira", or Doom's day Book of Lahidge first appears. This period may be assumed as the commencement of the Dynasty of the present reigning family at Lahidge, who then threw off all Yoke, declaring Aden and Lahidge free, and who strange to say never until August 1844 had any demand for tribute made upon them. —

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Table shewing the descent of the present reigning Family of Lahedge.

Foudthel bin Ali bin Fouthel bin Selleh bin Selám became sole Sultan of the Abdali Tribe A.H. 1141. and took Aden A.H. 1148 Died A.H. 1155. leaving 2 Sons.

Abdel Kerim who died 1172. leaving 5 Sons and 4 daughters						Mhassan Killed A.H. 1190 leaving a son Foudthel
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
Abdel Hadi died A.H. 1191. Childless.	Foudthel died 1207. Childless	Nasser died young. Childless.	Ali Killed by accident Childless.	Ahmed died A.H. 1243. After being Sultan 36 years after the death of his Eldest brother Abdel Hadi & was succeeded by his nephew	4 Daughters Shems Ayesha Fatima Noor	Mhassan Foudthel the present Sultan aged & greatly debilitated.

Ahmed age 30. 2 Sons 2 daughters	Ali age 24. 2 Sons.	Abdullah age 24. 2 Sons.	Foudthel age 19. 1 Son	Abdel Kerim age 14.	Abdel Hadi age 13	Mohammed age 13	2 Infant boys & 5 daughters

The succession generally falls to the eldest son but it frequently happens that some of other sons will dispute the Title, if the Eldest is not a determined and energetic man and has previously prepared for such an Event.

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By the "Dirras" of Lahidge, it appears, that about A.H. 1141, the Sheikh of Lahidge, Foudthel ibn Ali ibn Foudthel ibn Sellah ibn Selim declared himself the chief of the Abdali Tribe, and throwing off all subjection prepared in concert with the neighbouring Tribe of Yaffai to make himself Master of Aden, stipulating first, that they should enjoy the revenues of the Port alternately.

A.H. 1148. Aden fell into the hands of these two chiefs, & before six Months had elapsed the Sheikh of Lahidge, whose craftiness fully equalled his courage, turned his colleague out of the place and made himself sole Governor. His rapacity and extortion extinguished the few sparks of commercial enterprize yet remaining, and from this period may be traced the rapid downfall of Aden.

Sultan Foudthel bin Ali was treacherously killed by the Yaffai A.H. 1155 leaving two sons Abd el Kerim and Al Hassan, and two daughters. He was succeeded by Abdel Kerim who reigned 17 years, during which Aden was governed by a favorite Slave. This Sultan deservedly bore the reputation of a wise and benevolent man, but the spirit of indolence prevented his people from profiting by the mildness of his rule. He died A.H. 1172 leaving 5 sons vizt Abdul Hadi, Foudthel, Nasser, Ali, and Ahmed. Ali was killed by the fall of a stone on his head from one of the houses in Aden. Ahmed died early in life, and Abdul Hadi succeeded to the throne of his Father. Tradition relates that during the reign of Sultan Abdul Kerim, a dispute with reference to some ground took place between the

Sayuds

Sayuds of Hydroos and the Sultan, which ended in one of the sons of the Sayud being treated with great severity. Fired with the insult to his sacred calling, the Sayud, implored the vengeance of the Almighty on the Tyrant, and prayed that he might never be blessed with posterity. His prayer was heard. The elder sons of the Family had no children, and the "Takht" or Throne of the Abdali Chief, was occupied by the descendants of his youngest son M'Hassan Foudthel bin Ali, who in the year 1190 was killed by order of his nephew Sultan Abd el Hadi. In this year the present Sultan of Lahidge was born.

On the death of Sultan Abdel Kerim A.H. 1172 his eldest son Abdel Hadi succeeded him and reigned 19 years, during which his cousin Foudthel M'Hassan caused him great trouble and annoyance. Repeated insurrections took place, and Aden during the year 1165 was stormed by Azab Mukhi Akrabi, who kept possession of it for two days, when he was driven out. Towards the close of his reign he became unable to attend to public affairs, and his brother Foudthel was employed in keeping the tribes in subjection.

The people however were not quieted until the instigator of all disputes, the uncle M'Hassan was waylaid and murdered by the creeses of the Sultan's slaves in 1190.

In the year following, the Sultan died of small pox with nearly one fourth of the inhabitants of Lahidge and surrounding villages

Cop^d. by Vinayek Powle
Compared R. Cele[illegible]

villages, and it is worthy of remark that though Aden was crowded with fugitives from the interior the disease did not spread within its limits.

In three instances since Aden has become a British settlement small pox has appeared but never spread, and the present year has afforded the first proof that the town is not free from infectious disease. The small pox leaving unfortunately (though probably owing to the crowded state of the population) spread to a considerable extent amongst Jews and Musselmen.

A. H. 1191. Abdul Hadi was succeeded by his brother Sultan Foudthel ibn Abdel Kerim who after a peaceful and prosperous reign of 16 years died without issue (thus verifying the prediction of the Sayud of Hydroos) and in the year 1207 A.H. or 1791. A.D. was succeeded by his brother Ahmed bin Abd el Kerim ibn Foudthel ibn Ali.

This Prince I saw at Aden in the year 1820. He was then a very handsome man, much beloved by his people, and a great promoter of agricultural pursuits. The long continued years of anarchy and confusion that preceded his reign had however made the people habitual marauders, and it was in vain for Sultan Ahmed to attempt to suppress it. It was with this Prince that Sir Home Popham entered into

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into a Treaty in the year 1800 A.D.
After a reign of 36 years, this Sultan died and though he was anxious to benefit his Country, and behaved with extreme liberality to all foreigners, he left not one single monument to perpetuate his name. During the latter part of his life he became avaricious and miserly, and his successor rejoiced on ascending the throne to find the treasury stored with 50000 German Crowns.

A few years before his death or A.H. 1235 A.D. 1819 the Sultan was surprised by a party of 8000 Oowlakee led on by their Sultan Abdulla bin Furryd - unable to resist he agreed to ~~play~~ pay? down 7000 German Crowns, which terms were accepted, but when the time came for the disbursement of this sum, he pleaded poverty, and the "Ourlaki Chief" ignorant of the true state of his finances accepted half in goods and returned to his own Country since which he has not made another attempt although threats have been held out of attacking him this year.

The first Treaty so far as I can discover entered into by the British with the Sultan of Aden, was that of Sir Home Popham in 1800-1 on the part of the Governor General of India
and

and Sultan Ahmed Abdel Kerim the
uncle of the present Chief- This Treaty was
made doubtless for Political as well
as Commercial reasons- indeed we
availed ourselves of Aden as a rendezvous
for a division of the troops sent under
the command of General Baird to expel
the French from Egypt- Colonel Murray
commanded this portion of the force
which remained at Aden some time whilst
the Transports watered and refitted and to
this day the Arabs remember, and speak
of this visit of the English with pleasure-
After the return of the troops from Egypt-
Aden and its Commercial treaty were alike
forgotten, except by passing vessels, who
occasionally watered there and the once
flourishing city had already sunk into
an insignificant village, when in 1829
some Coal was sent to Aden and landed
on Seera Island for the use of the
first Steamer built in India the "Hugh
Lindsay"- This vessel on her arrival was
6½ days taking in 180 Tons of Coal,
owing to the indolence of the natives,
who could not be induced to work except
at intervals, notwithstanding Sultan M.
Hassan Fudthel had promised Captains
Pepper and Moresby of the Indian Navy
to

to do his utmost to expedite the coaling
of the Steamer, for which he had received
valuable presents, amongst which were 26
pdr Field pieces with train complete - Owing
to this great detention, and to the distance
of Aden from Bombay, Macculla was chosen
as a Coaling port, and Aden once more
sunk into oblivion. —

About 1831 A.D. Turki Bilmass
the then Governor of Mocha, sent a Brig
with a Mission on board to arrange for
the reoccupation of Aden by the Turks.
The Embassy was received by the Sultan
with every demonstration of respect, and
were sumptuously entertained, but on
the first night of their arrival, 27 of their
number were treacherously murdered by
the orders of the Chief, and the Brig escaped
to Mocha. Had not Mocha been shortly
after stormed and taken by Ali bin
Mujittel the Assyr Chief Turki Bilmass
would doubtless have brought the Sultan
of Lahidge to a heavy reckoning for this
base, and perfidious conduct. —

In the course of my survey
of the South Coast of Arabia, I found the
Sultan of Aden the most inveterate plunderer
of unfortunate vessels wrecked on the
coast, especially in the instance of a
ship from Java that struck on one of
the

the rocky patches to the Eastward of the place and ran into Aden for safety in several Bugalos that ran on Shore near the Town, and lastly in the case of the Madras Ship "Deriah Dowlut" whose crew and passengers were treated with the greatest barbarity.—

I had reported the conduct of this chief previously to Government in the Naval Department, but on hearing of their shameful conduct towards the "Deria Dowlut," I at once stood over to Aden, and whilst surveying its harbours trigonometrically, I personally remonstrated with the Sultan, telling him that as a British Officer on the part of Government, I held him responsible for the plundered property which was then selling in the Bazar— This occurrence was duly reported by me in the Naval Department to the Bombay Government, who in December 1837, were pleased to appoint me as a Commissioner for the arrangement of British Affairs at Aden, on the following points viz.

1st To obtain satisfaction from Sultan M' Hassan for his unwarrantable plunder of the "Deriah Dowlut" and (in the event of this being satisfactorily arranged) To obtain Aden by purchase if possible.—

The

مكتبة قطر الوطنية
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The Honorable Company's 18 Gun Sloop "Coote" was at that time at Mocha, and I was authorized to proceed in her to Aden – The "Berenice" Steamer conveyed me to Mocha, when I immediately shifted into the Coote, and weighing a few days afterwards reached Aden on the 28th December. The following day, in answer to a letter from me, I received a notification from the Sultan, that he would meet me on the 4th January in Aden, on which day I landed and had my first interview with him. The Sultan strenuously denied all knowledge of, or participation in the plunder, offering to swear on the Koran, and calling God to witness that neither he nor his tribe had any thing to do with the business. As however I knew the very Godowns in which plunder was then lodged, and I had seen the sale of part of it in the Aden Bazar previously, I paid no attention to his protestations and on the 6th demanded 12,000 dollars, or the restitution of the whole of the property. This occasioned great excitement in the Town, but I persisted in my demand although every effort was used to induce me to change my decision. A large body of Bedouins were perpetually paraded in front of our party which consisted

of

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of Lieutenant Hamilton Indian Navy, Dr. Arbuckle and myself with 3 marines in a stone house, and some threats were held out, but I remained firm in my decision, and the Sultan appeared equally determined to remain firm in his - At sun set I decided upon moving the sloop round under the pretence of her being nearer to receive me, and I therefore wrote to the Sultan saying that since he was determined to grant no satisfaction I requested that my note might be sent to the "Coote," which vessel on its receipt would come round to Seera to receive me, and during the interval of perfect silence which prevailed for 3 hours after the receipt of my note, we prepared to defend ourselves to the best of our power - They stopped my note, and begged for one hour longer - At 10 P.M. the Eldest Son of the Sultan came over, and attempting an apology for his Father's false and deceitful conduct, offered to give the required articles which was done the next morning the 15th January, but many having been sold in Aden, I received nominally only 7808¾ German Crowns worth of plunder, and a bill at 12 months sight for 4191. German Crowns, and thus the affair was peaceably settled, to which effect

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effect I gave a Certificate to the Sultan dated 11th January 1838.—

Having after a considerable labour (and if we may judge from the murder of the Turkish Commissioner some personal risk) accomplished the 1st part of my instructions for the execution of which Government were pleased to honor me with their approbation, I then commenced the more delicate task of amicably effecting a transfer of Aden to the British Government as a Coal Depot and Harbour.—

To accomplish this great tact was required, as the Sultan possessed all the cunning, avarice, and dishonesty of an Asiatic, was notorious from childhood for treachery and deceit, and now endeavoured to obtain a sum of money without granting an equivalent. The fear of his Tribe prevented his openly granting the place to the British, as he then would have to divide the annual sum he received from the Government amongst them. His favorite idea was to receive in secret a regular stipend, to use his own words he wished for a "monthly sum to be paid him like the Nabaub of Surat". After many difficulties he gave me the promise of a Transfer of

Aden

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Aden on the arrival of Troops to take possession,
and it was secretly arranged between us,
that he was to receive including every thing
8700 German Crowns per annum - He declined
accepting the money at once, as he feared to
excite the suspicions of his tribe, but in
writing, he gave me permission to build at
once, and to send up Troops in March.-

This arrangement was concluded
on the 23rd January 1838, and on the following
day Syud Mhassan Weiss, Sultan Ahmed,
the Sultans eldest son, and Hadji Mhassan
were directed to meet me to be personally
present, and to witness the Sultans -
agreement with the British.-

On the 27th January, no Horses
came for either myself or my party.-
I therefore sent my Interpreter to enquire
into the cause, and pulled up in the
"Coote's" Pinnace to the head of the Bay -
after passing Ras Hedjaf we observed the
Interpreter with spare Horses, who called out
hastily for me to pull in to where he was,
and on doing so, was informed of a most
determined piece of villainy, which was to
be attempted in securing my person and
papers - The plan had been revealed to my
Interpreter by a female slave, and corroborated
by Rashed bin Abdulla, but the forethought
of my Interpreter Mullo Jaffer defeated

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their purposes - This villainy is a fact, and now acknowledged by many at Aden, amongst whom are the Syed of Aydroos, Ali bin Bou Bekr, and Rashed, who on his death-bed confessed the whole - Their words to me were "God truly favored you throughout or you would not have ruled over the destinies of Aden since." —

The worthy Sir Robert Grant in his letter on the subject said that "this villainy was from report, and all would deny it" - In this he was perfectly correct, but the truth is now known, and Sultan Ahmed from fear, and an evil conscience has never entered Aden since —

It was strange that I had suspicion of treachery, and in pulling up had arranged with Lieut. Hamilton that in case of any attempt on the part of the Arabs he was to shoot Syed Ul Hassan Weiss whilst I was to fire at Sultan Ahmed, after which we were to make our way to the horses, and thus effect our escape - Thanks however to the Slave Girl of Rashed, and Mulla Jaffer, we are now alive and well. —

After this evil intent on the part of the son I wrote to Sultan Ul Hassan to inform him, that I had all papers connected with the transfer safe in my possession, and should proceed to Bombay to report all particulars when the Government could act as they considered he deserved

Copy
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Hamilton

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deserved.

In September 1838 I was again sent to Aden in the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of war "Coote" with a detachment of one officer and 30 Europeans as a body Guard and accompanied by the late Lieutenant Western of the Engineers. We arrived at Aden on the 24th October, and I wrote to the Sultan, requiring him to give up Aden, at once in conformity with the Treaty of the January previous - I pitched my Tents on Ras Tarshein, and the following day was visited by Rashed ibn Abdulla, and a Banian named Damjee, who brought me a message, saying that Sultan Ahmed would not give up Aden or the property unless I returned him the bond for the 4,191 German Crowns, and the grant of Aden given to me by his Father - He himself believed that Government did not require Aden, or they would have taken possession of it in March, and he required me to produce proof that I was authorized to receive Aden in the name of the British - I produced my authority, and then informed Sultan Ahmed that I required his Father's authority for his conduct, and that I awaited a reply to my letter. -

On the 27th October Captain Denton sent to Aden for supplies for the use of the "Coote", which were refused, and he was not

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not allowed water. I wrote to the Governor telling him that the refusal to sell us provisions was tantamount to a declaration of war, and that, if inclined, I could with ease seize their flocks that were daily sent to graze outside. On the 30th October I received a letter from Sultan Mʳ Hassan Foudthel of which the following is a copy.

"Your letter has reached me, and I understand the contents. My feet are bad, and cannot rise from my couch. My agents in the affair are Ahmed, who is now with you in Aden, and others. I now send, and I pray of you to settle this affair as may be most advantageous to us both."

(Seal)

From Sultan Ahmed I also received the following.

"May God be with you. You must know that your letter to Ali Abdulla has been received, and I understand it. It is my duty, and you had better take care. Sultan Mʳ Hassan is not now above me, nor are his answers (to you). If you remain quiet, I will be on your head (i.e. I will protect you). I am Superior to you as well as to my Father. If you come to the Gate, I will permit you to enter, and then be upon you (i.e. protect you?). This is the language of my Bedouins." Sultan Ahmed is

is our Sultan, and we are his servants. If he order we will obey, and be upon you suddenly."

Signed and sealed by Sultan Ahmed.

With this letter I also received a threat that our throats should be cut, and our Tents and Ship taken by boats, and as it was evident that friendly remonstrance was of no avail. I determined for the safety of life, and property to strike my Tents, and remove to the Ship.

On the 20th of November, to my surprise, the "Coote's" Pinnace under Lieutenant Hamilton was suddenly fired upon by a party of matchlock-men, 2 men slightly wounded, and the boat shot through in several places. This act was without the slightest provocation or insult on the part of the British. I had certainly prevented their date-boats from entering the port of Aden in return for their having refused supplies to the "Coote" a measure which, had it extended to their whole trade, I should have been fully justified in adopting, but I was anxious to gain my point viz: the quiet cession of Aden to the British after a promise had been made to that effect. After this insult had been offered, and after British blood had been spilt, I gave the order in my letter to Commander Denton dated 20th November

November 1838 to stop the trade by every means in his power.

Repeated skirmishes followed, as whenever a boat from the Coote approached the shore, she was sure to be fired at. A native boat having been seized by the Coote was fitted out at my request to secure a Bugalo belonging to the Sultan which she captured, and I had her fitted as a Mortar Boat.

On the 14th December, the Arabs begged for a truce of 2 days which I willingly granted, but it was to no purpose, as I received a letter from the Samali Coast, enclosing a letter of Sultan Ahmed McHassan during the interval. This letter contained the offer of a bribe of 200 German Crowns to Seyarah (on the opposite Coast) to induce the people to refuse us water, and to murder any European who landed. The arrival about this time of the H.C. Schooner "Mahi" and the Barque "Ann Crichton" laden with coal, first induced the Arabs to believe that we were in earnest.

On the 11th January, a smart and very gallant skirmish took place off Seera between the battery on the Mole, and the Schooner Mahi with 2 Gun Boats. Two Englishmen were wounded, and between 20 and 30 Arabs killed and wounded.

On the 16th January the following Squadron

Squadron from Bombay reached Aden.
H M S. Volage 28 Guns Captn Smith.
" " Cruizer 16 Guns
with 300 European and 400 Native Soldiers under Major Bailie.

I immediately sent a peremptory letter to Sultan Mt. Hassan who was then in Aden with 700 Bedovins, to deliver the place up. The answer being evasive, and hearing that he had sent for 1200 Foudthlis, I decided at once on bombardment, and storm of the Town, and wrote the letters marked A and B to the respective military and Naval Officers. I supplied Captain Smith with a plan of attack according to my ideas and had the honor to take the Volage to her position. my report C after the capture of the place will explain what was done at the time. The loss on our side was 15 killed and wounded, amongst the latter Lieutenant Nisbett Indian Navy severely, and I received a mere bruise from a ball that first struck the capstan of the "Volage". The loss of the Arabs was 150 killed and wounded.

Thus fell Aden into the hands of the British, yet though the first conquest of Her Majesty after her accession to the Throne, it was scarcely noticed. It was forgotten, doubtless, by the Government, partly owing to their anxiety for the success of the unfortunate

Campaign

campaign in Affghanistan whose captors
were noticed, and rewarded, and for the time
the Storm of Ghuznee eclipsed that of Aden.
But how different has the first conquest (Aden)
and the 2d (Ghuznee) terminated. The first
has three times successfully repulsed the
united endeavours of the Arabs to retake it,
and is now a peaceful settlement, and
valuable brilliant in the British Diadem,
requiring only an European war to devolope
its true value, whilst Ghuznee for which so
many were rewarded, and for which a
medal adorns the breast of many a soldier
now in Aden, has been lost, retaken (by the
late General Sir William Nott) and destroyed.

Aden when captured was &
defended by 700 fighting men from the Interior.
It was a miserable village containing &
perhaps 600 huts principally Jews, situated
within the largest crater with stupendous
natural battlements surrounding it. The dilapidated
remains of former magnificence are in
many places visible. 3 Brass Guns 16 to 17
feet in length and carrying a ball of from
80 to 100 lbs, cast in Anno Hejira 901 and
mounted on rude carriages were found, and
presented by the captors to Her Majesty.
Their united weight was nearly 16 Tons.

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This great and magnificent outlet for trade has capabilities that no other Port in Arabia enjoys, and its rise, must soon cause Mocha and the Red sea ports to dwindle into insignificance, and does it not also appear, as if it were a door of access opened, through which by British influence the light of the Gospel may be diffused amongst the children of Ismail, and the blessings of civilization spread to a certain extent over tribes, who hitherto have been beyond our reach.

Aden, from its being now one of the principal stages in the great Highway of the world, must soon be better known, and thence, of necessity, better appreciated — Forming as it does, in a maritime point of view, the Key to the Red-Sea and most appropriately styled by the Arabs the "Eye of Yemen", its value must increase yearly.

It consists of a mountainous peninsula, connected with the main by a narrow Isthmus of sand, and forms the finest harbour in Arabia securely sheltered from all winds. The mountains present the appearance of black Lava, and some of the ravines have a few trees and shrubs growing in them. Moreover, since the occupation of the place by the British

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some few Gardens have sprung up, water within the crater is plentiful, and though all the wells on the lower ground, or that nearest the sea are brackish, the water from those under the nearest mountain range is singularly pure and good.—

In the time of Constantine, Aden was a great city. The Arabs are fond of asserting that it was honored by the preaching of Mahomed which however, an ancient manuscript in my possession does not confirm. Its importance is mentioned by that quaint old Historian "Ibn Batuta, and its eventual decay was doubtless caused by the Turkish Evacuation of the Country. In 1839. a few aqueducts and Tanks and ruined towers, were all that was left to mark its former splendour. Man alone had not changed, and the Bedouin, who daily enters the Bazar of Aden, is in all respects the same as his forefathers were a thousand years ago.—

My first object after the taking of Aden, was to keep all tribes quiet, until the troops had thrown up temporary defences in which I succeeded, and the field works and Redans with the ditch were completed by Lieutenant Western of the Engineers on the line of the old arab wall (the Durub el

Kuraibi

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Huraibi) - Fortunately these temporary works were completed before the Arabs had been brought over by the influence of the Sultan to make one more struggle for the recovery of Aden. On the morning of the 11th November 1839, the wall was attacked by a body of about 5000 men who were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded - Some days after this defeat the Sultan wrote to me saying - "You have thrown dust in our eyes - You have, by kind words and gifts blinded us, whilst you were throwing up forts to destroy us. Oh Commander, pity me, for, it is the fault of my tribe. Forgive me, and restore me my pension."

On the 15th March 1840 and the 10th Mohurrum 1256 A.H. Sultan, Mr Hassan Foudthel wrote to the Bombay Government, and acknowledged the grant of the bond, asserting at the same time incorrectly that I had extorted it from him, when in reality he sent it to me in secret from Lahidge. This he also acknowledges under his own hand as follows

" A great number of Arabs having "assembled, I informed Commander Haines that "I would apprise them of the engagement agreed upon "between us, and that Officer, and impress upon "them the benefit of the arrangement, but he did "not consent to it. He resolved upon hostilities, "plundered our Houses, killed our subjects, "and carried off our property."

This

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This letter acknowledges the transfer, but the latter part is untrue, as hostilities commenced on the part of the Arabs, who had a body of men in the Town to defend the place, and whose only object in soliciting further delay was to give time for their Fouthli friends to enter and strengthen the Garrison.

Whilst the crafty Sultan M'Hassan, was writing to me repeatedly for forgiveness, after his 1st attack - Nay whilst he was engaged in secretly & congratulating the tribes to renew the attack upon Aden - A 2d attempt with a force of 4 to 5000 men was made on the 21st May 1840, and again defeated with great loss on the part of the enemy, whilst the British had only 6 wounded.

This 2d defeat exasperated the Sultan beyond measure, and notwithstanding the & significant proofs he had received that a good look out was kept, and that my & information regarding his movements was invariably true, he determined upon a 3rd attack, which was duly notified to me by my confidential agents in land, and about fourteen days previous to the time fixed upon I stopped all communication with the Interior, the interim being employed in stationing a blackboat to protect the left Flank, and constructing some small towers for extra guards.

My closing the roads was a measure

that

that the Sultan had never thought of - He had considered that we could not subsist without supplies from the interior, and my now cutting off all communication filled him with dismay.-

On the 5th July 1840 at 2.45 A.M. the 3rd attack took place - The Arab force mustering fully 5000 men under their principal Chiefs, with the Sultan of the Fouthli tribe, and Sultan M'Hassan's eldest son Ahmed leading them - They advanced with their usual impetuosity, when a sudden and unexpected fire from the Block Boat within a distance of 20 yards, and the Gun Boat within 100 yards staggered them, whilst the fire from the wall completed their discomfiture, and they retreated, with a loss of one of their principal Chiefs, and nearly 300 men, without the slightest injury having been sustained by the British.-

This defeat had such an effect upon the Interior Chieftains, that many of them swore never again to risk their lives in attacking Aden - I of course was abused - my conduct was considered treacherous, as "I had prevented their entering Aden, whilst I was preparing traps for their destruction & immediately after they were driven back, I opened the gates for trade as usual" - in addition to which I had blockaded the Fouthli Sultan's Bunder, cut off his annual supplies, and knocked down his Castle - a mode of retaliation so effective that I persevered in it until he sued for peace.-

After the 3rd defeat, repeated applications for peace were made by the Sultan, always however

with

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with the proviso that the pension was to be restored.
This however was declined, until they had, by their peaceful behaviour given proof of their good intentions, whilst I adhered to the original determination that 2 sons of the Sultan should be sent in as hostages.

On the 10th September 1841, a body of perhaps 400 men just as it was dark, crept close to the Wall, and fired at the sentries, fortunately without effect. The return fire killed and wounded 11 men and 3 Camels.

From the 10th September 1841 Aden has enjoyed comparative quiet, and in the beginning of February 1843 Sultan M'Hassan entered Aden & sued for peace, which was granted, though the question of the pension was reserved for the future decision of the Government. The annexed Treaty marked D was then agreed to, between Sultan M'Hassan and myself dated 11th February 1843, but it was not until February 1844, that the monthly stipend of 541 German Crowns (equal to his former pension) was granted, and through the kind and generous liberality of the Government, he received at the same time one year back pay, he having entered Aden to sue for peace in February 1843.

Prior to paying this treacherous old Chief his pension, I considered it advisable to further ensure his fidelity by an additional bond to the Treaty of the 11th February 1843 (11th Shar Mohurrum el Haram Ashoor 1258). This second bond is stringent in the extreme, and dated 20th February 1844.

The

The Principal Tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden are as follows:— 71

The Abdali Tribe amounting to about 4000 fighting men
— " — Foudthli — " — " — " — 3100 — " — " —
— " — Houshebi — " — " — " — 6000 — " — " —
— " — Sherzebi — " — " — " — 4000 — " — " —
— " — Yaffai — " — " — " — 49,000 — " — " —
— " — Ourlaki — " — " — " — 12.000 — " — " —
— " — Joud or Ratfan — " — " — 8000 — " — " —
— " — Ameer — " — " — " — 4000 — " — " —
— " — Altooi — " — " — " — 500 — " — " —
— " — Subehi — " — " — " — 10,000 — " — " —
— " — Dathuni — " — " — " — 4,000 — " — " —
— " — Oudilli — " — " — " — 2,500 — " — " —
— " — Resass — " — " — " — 6000 — " — " —

Of these the Abdali Tribe is subdivided into 30 Clans as follows

The Azeibi — 400 — men Sheikh Azab ——— Residence
— " — Mumtsir — 100 — " — " — Hussein Mumtsir } Feoush
— " — Sowaghthi — 70 — " — " — Joshun Som }
— " — Dunnum — 30 — " — " — Abi Ba Saleh }
— " — Badtha Batang 90 — " — " — Mahomed Sehah }
— " — Harraina — 20 — " — " — Aouth Syud ——— Harraina
— " — Musheheira — 80 — " — " — Aouth Saleh } Durb-
— " — Ambutein — 30 — " — " — Nassr bin Abdulla }
— " — Al Mehella 200 — " — " — Saleh Mahomed Abdulla — Mehella
— " — El Asaisa 40 — " — " — Foudthel Ali ——— El Wahut
— " — Ahl Seyla — 120 — " — " — Foudthel Hydera ——— Seyla
— " — Beit Eyath 200 — " — " — Homeidi ——— Eyath
— " — Al Sumsam 10 — " — " — Nassr Foudthel Sumsam — Sumsam
— " — Bin Seloon 120 — " — " — Hydera bin Salem } Ober e' Saloon
— " — Bin Dthurroob 30 — " — " — Mummsh Dthurbee }
— " — Saadeyn — 200 — " — " — Mahomed Syud Muswad — Saadeyn
— " — Shudthief — No fighting men — " — Ali bin Ismail — Shudthief
— " — Haskie — 100 — " — " — Sheik Mukbil Hali el Ayidi — Haskie
— " — El-Hejjel — 100 — " — " — Saleh Sellah ——— El Hejjil —
— " — El Kidam — 200 — " — " — Foudthel S' noin ——— El Kidam —
— " — El Hassain 30 — " — " — Mahomed Kudesh ——— El Hassain
— " — El Sebn — 70 — " — " — Selhab bin Ahmed ——— Myhaffa,
— " — Ahl Dayyan 70 — " — " — Mansur bin Ali ——— Hurran'
— " — Thaleb — 150 — " — " — Ali bin Abdulla Kaisi — Thaleb —
— " — Ober Bedr — 120 — " — " — Aouth bin Abdulla — Ober Bedr,
— " — El Hammera 400 — " — " — Salem Selhah el Ban — Hammera
— " — Tharoor — 20 — " — " — Nassur Mufaili ——— Tharoor —
— " — El Meidan 500 — " — " — Mehdi ——— Meidan
— " — El Thol Yemani 200 — " — " — Yaffer Yemani ——— Thol —
— " — Houth Sufian. Syud Mahommed Weiss. and about 10 men at Sufian
— " — Thoseim — 20 men ——— " — Nassur Foudthel ——— Feoush

making an aggregate of rather more than 4000 fighting men —

Products — Jowari, Kirbie, and a small supply of vegetables. —

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The Yaffai is the most powerful tribe in Yemen. They extend from the Foudthli country to the borders of Sanâ. They are under 7 Chiefs who each have 7000 fighting men under them. Of their Country nothing is yet known. Its products are Coffee, Fooah, Wurrus and Grain. They are celebrated for their horses, and are esteemed a brave race of men.

The Houshebi Country is very fertile, and produces Grain, Coffee, Fooah, Wurrus, aloes, honey, Ghee, Senna. Aden is supplied with Flour and Grain chiefly by this tribe.

From the Foudthli Country hardly anything is produced beyond Kirbee and Jowari.

The Sherzebi Country is equally as fruitful as the Houshebi mountains. Grapes of a very superior quality are brought from Taez, and the "Kaat" plant, a great luxury in Yemen, the leaves of which when chewed produce slight intoxication similar to the effects of Opium.

The remaining tribes all possess fertile hill ranges affording ample supplies and enabling them annually to export large quantities of grain. The only barren soil in fact in Yemen is the belt of sandy Country that intervenes between the hills and the sea, and even in this the people supply themselves with Jowari, Grain sufficient for their own consumption.

The only mountain stream in the neighbourhood of Aden is at El Ghyle in the Houshebi Country

It

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It occasionally reaches Lahidge when it is collected in a large shallow reservoir, the surplus water being lost in the sand.-

Climate of Aden.-

The Climate of Aden may be divided into two seasons - From the 15th of April to the 15th of October, the weather is exceedingly warm and the whole peninsular with the exception of the Western and South Western points infected at intervals with strong hot gusts of wind and dust from S.S.W. to W.S.W. raising the mercury in the Faht scale to 104°, which sometimes last for several hours and then suddenly subside into a calm; during which the heat is very trying to the Garrison and Inhabitants. But I would also observe that during these strong winds (which taking the average for 6 years I found blow with violence for 38 days), the weather at the western point is pleasant, the mercury ranging only between 76° and 88°-

Notwithstanding the great heat above stated, there is no increase of sickness; on the contrary, as far as my observation goes I believe there is less sickness than during the remaining months of the year, when Rheumatism and severe Colds are experienced in addition to other diseases.-

From the 15th of October to the 15th of April following is called the cold season, during which the winds are cool and pleasant blowing strong or mild according to the moon's age from

E

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E.N.E. to S.E, with now and then an interval of Land and Sea breezes. Rain sometimes falls in December, January, February and April. The mercury in Fahrt scale ranging between 68° and 82°. During this period, the climate is very agreeable, in fact in my opinion equals in salubrity any part of India.—

On the whole I should therefore decide that the Climate of Aden is extremely healthy and agreeable.—

During the cold season Catarrh, Dysentery, Fever and Rheumatism (with the yemen ulcer to natives only) are the prevailing diseases. In the Warm, Fever, Hepatites and Debility.—

The Geological formation of the peninsula of Aden is undoubtedly of igneous origin, it is in fact a huge mass of Volcanic and pseudo rocks, with the Town erected in the centre of its huge crater. It has the appearance of having been once an Island, but if it ever was, it must have been so at a very remote period, for as far as I can trace the History of the Country, the Peninsula of Aden is the same it has been for ages, and many severe Battles are stated to have been fought in the Low Isthmus that unites the mountain of Aden with the main land.—

A

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To,

Captain Smith
Her M^s^ Ship "Volage" &
Senior Naval Officer - Aden -

Sir,

All negociation with the chieftains of the Abdalee Tribe having failed in bringing them to perform their written promise of transferring Aden to the British, and their having declared War by opening fire on the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War "Coote", and her Boats, in fact after all reasoning, and every strenuous endeavour has been exerted by me, to bring the deceitful and dishonorable tribe to their senses by mild and conciliatory measures, have proved unavailing, I am under the necessity (as the last, and only resource left to obtain satisfaction for the repeated insults offered to the British, to solicit force may be used to compel them to evacuate the ground of Aden to the British agreed to, under their Sultans seal in January 1838.-

I have therefore the honor to request that you will, with the Squadron under your command, in co-operation with the Troops under the Command of Major T. Bailie, adopt such measures for the immediate capture and occupation of Aden as may appear to you both, best calculated to obtain it.-

I take the liberty of pointing out that many of the poor inhabitants of Aden have been compelled by the Chieftains to remain there consisting principally of Jews, Banians and Torres, I therefore earnestly solicit that if possible, their lives be preserved.-

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I also beg, that if fortune should place the Sultan

Sultan, or his sons, any Chieftains or Sayuds in our possession, that their lives be spared, and that any individual so captured be secured to await future decision regarding them.—

Having a perfect knowledge of the localities of the place I shall feel most happy to afford you any information on the subject, and if from a thorough knowledge of the Bay, and anchorage my services, or advice be advantageous, I shall feel proud to accompany the Commander of any Vessel of the Squadron in taking up a position for the destruction of their strongest Battery.—

I have the honor to be &c

Aden 16th Jany 1839.

Signed S. B. Haines
Pol. Agent

B.

To Major S. Bailie
Commanding the Military Force.

Sir,

All negociations having failed in obtaining Aden by mild and conciliatory measures, I have the honor to request you will with the Force under your Command, in Co-operation with Captain Smith, & the Squadron under his Command adopt such measures for the immediate Capture & occupation of Aden, as may appear to you both most advisable.—

There are several Jews and Banians, and a few Poorer Arabs, who have been compelled (contrary to their inclination) to remain in the Town—may I solicit that if possible their lives be spared, and should it be our good fortune to obtain possession of the person of the Sultan, or his sons, any Chieftains or Sayud, I request they may be treated, with respect, and secured to await further decision.

J.

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I shall be most happy to afford you every information in my power

Aden
January 16th
1839.

And have the honor &c.
(Signed) S.B. Haines
Polt. Agent

C. No. 10 of 1839.

To

J.P. Willoughby Esquire
Secretary to Government

Sir,

1 I have the honor to inform you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the Force for the Occupation of Aden, arrived on the 16th. January, when I immediately dispatched the letter marked A. into the Town, addressed to all Chieftains, the answer was frivolous and unsatisfactory, and with it I received a secret message from Rashed Abdulla saying they only wanted time to obtain Bedowins, and they were preparing the Great Guns for service.

2. In consequence of the above information, I considered it advisable to lose no time in Capturing it, more particularly as we had but a few days water for the Troops, and therefore wrote the letter marked No. 3 Political to Major Bailie to which I received the answer B and C

3. In offering an opinion on the

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the plan of attack I gave to Captain Smith a rough Sketch, laying the Coote close to the Battery with the Troops to Storm in two + divisions when the fortifications were destroyed. This idea was followed in the attack with the only exception of Captain Smith wishing to place his own Ship where I placed the Coote, and the latter in Hokat Bay.

4. Captain Smith accepted my services in taking his Ship in, and I feel proud to say that he was pleased with the position I gave her.

5. Every thing being prepared with the Troops in the Boats under cover of the Ships and the reserve on board the H. C. Sloop Coote. The Volage stood in and took up a position at 9' 30" A.M. within 300 yards of their strongest Battery. The Cruizer 10 minutes after took up hers, as did the Schooner "Mahi" in Hokat Bay. The fire of the three Vessels was tremendous and destructive. The Battery and Tower were soon brought down, but still the defenders of Seerah lay under Cover of the point ready to fire on the Troops as they pushed off. The Mahi Schooner weighed and took up another position, flanking the Bedouins at 50 yards distance, when the fire on her was very heavy, but her return soon drove them out, and they retreated

and

and fired from every cover they could find, until from the cross fire of the "Volage" + "Cruizer" "Coote" and "Mahi" and Bomb + Vessel, they were afraid to show themselves.

6. At 11h. 45m. The Troops left in two Divisions, each party landing nearly at the same interval, and met but little opposition, the Sultan's sons and the greater part of the Bedouins, having retreated out of the Town on the Boats pushing off for the Shore.

7. About 10 minutes after landing the British Flag was hoisted on the Sultan's Palace, and about 12' 30" the Boat of the Mahi Schooner and one from the Volage took possession of Secrah and + hoisted the Union, taking 139 Prisoners on it which were marched into the Town.

8. I could not but admire the splendid fire from the Shipping and Mortar Vessel, and the behaviour of the little + Mahi drew forth the admiration of every + person, and it is only wonderful how the Prisoners lay so close under the Rocks or that any of them escaped.

9. Nothing could have been more regular than the landing, the men were steady to a degree, they behaved with courage, and stormed the place gallantly, but what is still more

more to be admired, and a greater proof of their discipline, is that after landing, neither male or female was molested –

10 The loss on the side of the British as will be seen by Major Baillie's letter, which I have the honor to forward, was very trivial, until the unfortunate insurrection of the Prisoners from Seerah – The loss of Killed and wounded including – Navy and Army is 15, eight of which occurred after the place was our possession – The loss of the enemy has been very severe. 139 are now said to be missing, besides many wounded inland, and we have 25 men 2 severely wounded to return island – among them one Chieftain Sheik Raggub Hazzabee and Ali Salaan a nephew of the Sultan –

11. I have supplied the unfortunate sufferers with food, and every thing to make them as comfortable as circumstances will admit of, and they receive kind medical attention from Dr. Malcolmson of the 24th Regiment – I have also given a few Dollars for the support of their Families –

12. My best thanks are due to Captain Smith, the Senior Naval Officer, for most willingly attending to every suggestion, and particularly in preventing his men from plundering and insulting the people –

My

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"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٤٣و] (١٠٦/٩٣)

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13. My best thanks are also due to Major Bailie for his kind attention to my request, both at the period of Storm, and afterwards. The inhabitants were driven for safety to the Musjeed El Hydroose, where a strong Guard was placed by Major Bailie for their Security.

14. On the day after the storm, the Inhabitants afraid to return to their houses, would not do so, until I reasoned with them, and informed them, I was about taking up my Quarters in the Town.

15. It would appear like presumption in me to point out peculiar instances of merit, I therefore leave it to the Senior Naval and Military Officers to do it, and merely state, that it is my firm Conviction that British Soldiers and Sailors could not have behaved better.

Aden
25th January
1839.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) S. B. Haines
Pol. Agent.

D.

This Treaty is made by Sultan Mr Houssain Fudthel, his heirs, and Successors, the tribes of the Azeibee and Selamee on their visit to Aden on Saturday the 27th day of Shar el Hadjel Haraim 1258.

Being anxious to make peace

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with the British Government, Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines in the name of the British Government, has given his consent, and has made peace with Sultan M^r Houssain Fudthel, and his adherents, and on this Treaty has Sultan M^r Houssain Fudthel placed his seal, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines on the part of the British Government has set his seal.

Inasmuch as peace is good and desirable for both parties, the Sultan M^r Houssain Fudthel of Lahidge in the name of himself, heirs, successors and the Tribes of Seloimee and Azeibee, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria 1st of Great Britain and Ireland have made this Holy agreement, that between the two Governments shall exist a firm and lasting Friendship that shall never be broken from the beginning unto the end of all things, and to this agreement God is witness.

Article 1st

In consideration of the respect due to the British Government, Sultan M^r Houssain Fudthel agrees to restore the lands and property of all kinds belonging to the late Hassan & Abdulla Khateeb, agent to the British at Lahidge, after such property shall be proven. But the Sultan M^r Houssain expects in return

that

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that certain Revenue and Territorial Books styled "Deiras" said to be in the possession of the Khateeb Family should be restored to the Government of Lahidge, and then their persons shall be safe, should they wish to go inland.

Article 2nd.

The Sultan will on the same consideration and has in the presence of Witnesses settled all claims made by Shumael the Jew, and he will also attend to all claims that may be brought against him during his fifteen days residence in Aden.

Article 3rd.

Such transit duties as shall be hereafter specified shall be exacted by the Sultan, who binds himself not to exceed them. The Sultan will also by every means in his power facilitate the intercourse of Merchants and that he shall in return be empowered to levy a moderate export duty.

Article 4th.

The Sultan engages to permit British subjects to visit Lahidge for Commercial purposes, and to protect them allowing toleration of religion, with the exception of burning the dead.

Article 5th.

Should any British subject become amenable to the Law, he is to be made over

(344) to

to the authorities at Aden, and in like manner are the subjects of the Sultan to be made over to his jurisdiction –

Article 6th.

The bridge at Khore Muksa is English Property, and as such shall be kept in order by them, but should it be proved that it is destroyed by the followers of the Sultan, he shall repair it –

Article 7th.

The Sultan binds himself, as far as he can, to keep the roads clear of plundering parties, and to protect all merchandize passing through his territories –

Article 8th.

British Subjects may, with the permission of the Sultan hold in tenure land at Lahidge, Subject to the Laws of the Country, and in like manner may the Ryots of the Sultan hold property in Aden subject to the British Laws –

Article 9th.

Such articles as the Sultan may require for his own family shall pass Aden free of Duty, and in like manner all presents and all Government property shall pass the territories of the Sultan free from transit duty –

Article

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Article 10th.

With regard to the Stipend of the Sultan, it entirely rests with Captain Haines and the British Government. The Sultan Considers the British his true friends, and likewise the British look upon the Sultan of Lahidge as their friend.

This Treaty is concluded on the 11th day of Shar Mohurrum el Haram Ashoor in the year of the Hejira 1258. 11th February 1843.

(Signed) Sultan Mt Houssain Fudthel
" Stafford Bettesworth Haines Captn.
I.N. Pol. Agent at Aden

A Further Bond obtained by Captain S. B. Haines I. N. Political Agent at Aden from Sultan Mt Houssain Fudthel prior to granting him his monthly salary after his repeated attacks on Aden.

The Right Honble the Governor General of India having been graciously pleased to grant to me a monthly Salary of 541 German Crowns. So long as I continue to act honestly and amicably towards the British, in every respect adhering to the terms of my late bond dated February 11th 1843. especially sworn and delivered to

(345) Stafford

Stafford Bettesworth Haines Esquire Captain in the Indian Navy and Political Agent at Aden

I hereby solemnly attest the religious sincerity thereof and moreover declare that in all things relating to the peace, progress and prosperity of Aden, I will use every effort to avert calamity, and lend my utmost aid to support the interests of the British Flag, and I will conform in all intention and purpose to the articles specified in my late bond dated February 11th 1843 –

I further bind myself by Oath, that should any breach of Faith or trespass, on the aforesaid bond either as concerning myself, Children, Chiefs, or any other person or persons of my tribe or those in my pay, or any individual whomsoever in any way, or by any means connected with my Government or under my jurisdiction, or should one or any of the aforesaid persons be in any manner convicted of having been privy to, or accessary to such breach of faith, or trespass on the treaty, or of committing any act of plunder whatever on the roads leading into Aden from the Interior to take the whole responsibility on myself, and be answerable to the British, and if I or other above mentioned, either openly or by secret machination

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machination protect any offender, and do not render entire satisfaction to the British, I freely and solemnly swear to relinquish all claim to the salary granted by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India and declare myself perjured before all men.—

I further swear that if I do not strictly abide henceforth by the bond dated 11th February 1843, and the above mentioned conditions, all claims I may have on the kindness, friendship, and generosity of the British Government, is rendered null, and consequently for any breach of truth or aggression on my part for the future, I render myself open to the severest retribution

February }
20th Feby 1844. }

Signed and sealed
by
Sultan Mr Houssain Fuddhel

Polt. agents Office }
Aden 2nd April 1845. }

(signed) S. B. Haines Captn. I.N.
and Polt. agent at Aden

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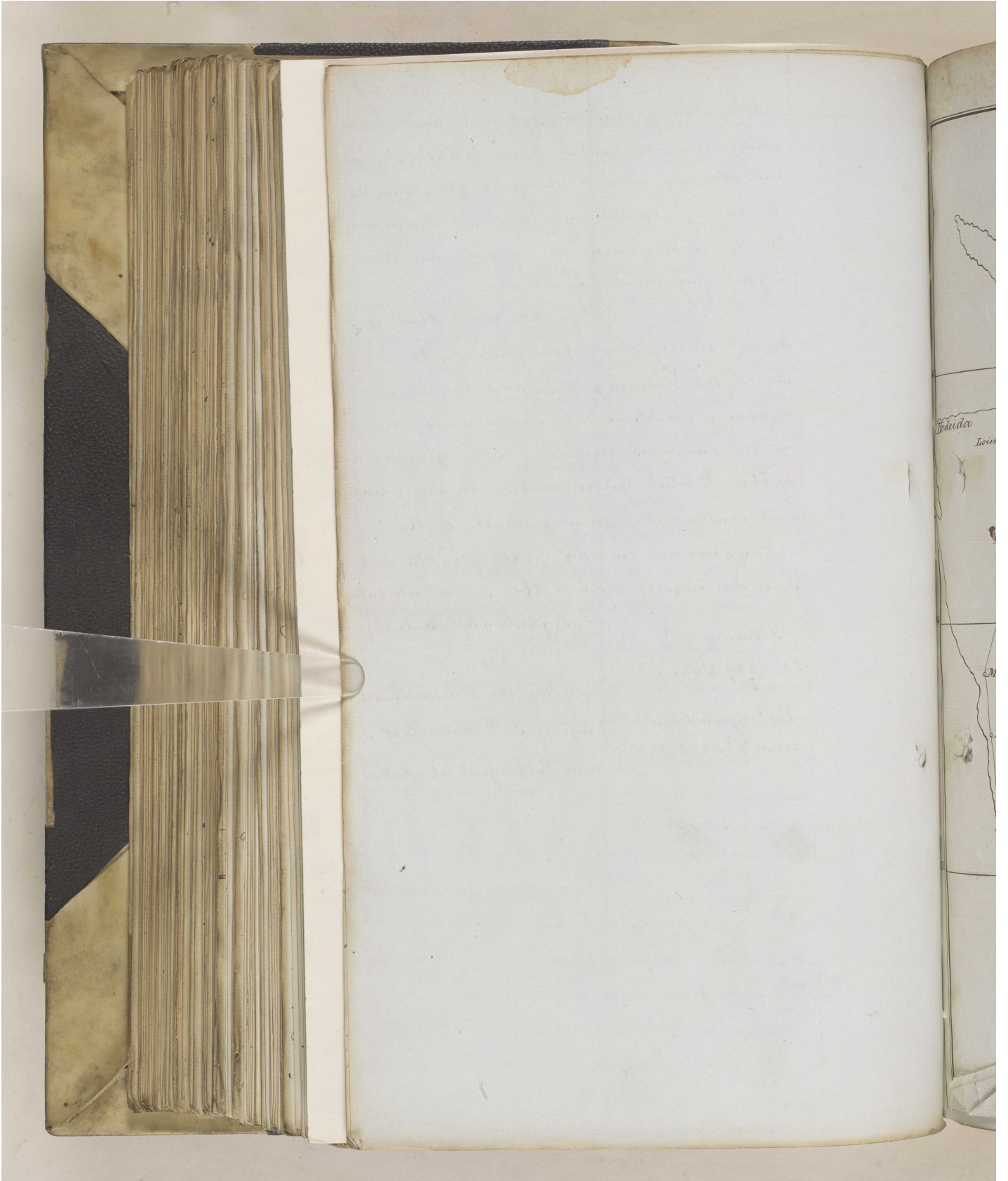
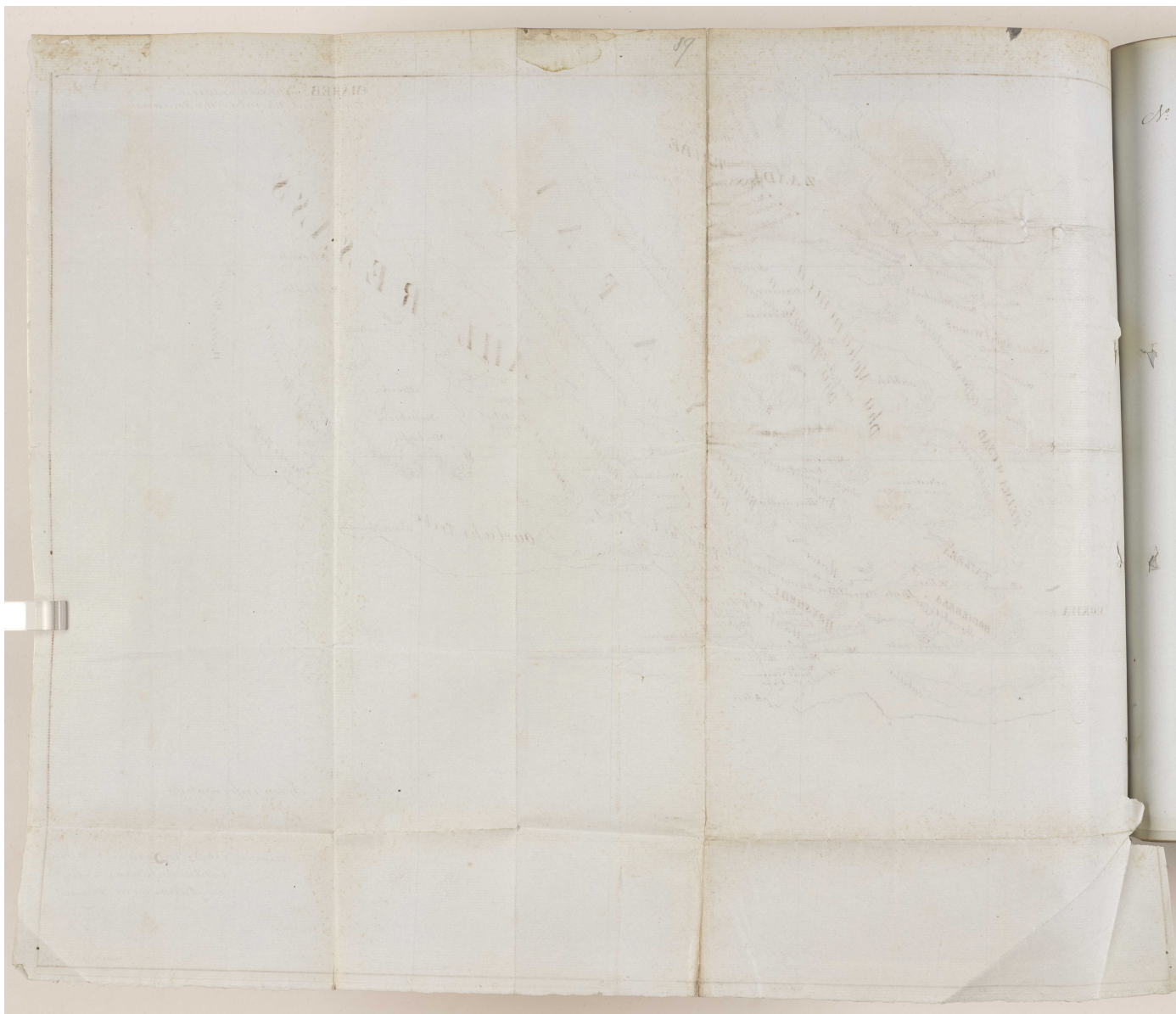

خريطة لـ "الساحل الجنوبي للجزيرة العربية" [٣٤٧ظ] (٢/٢)

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٤٨و] (١٠٣/١٠٦)

No. 5679. Minute by the Honorable the Governor subscribed to by His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Honorable Mr. Reid dated 27th May 1845.—

Copy to be forwarded to the Government of India with a request that we may be informed if it contains all the information required by that authority.—

It appears to me that the Political Agent has included a great deal of unnecessary matter in this Sketch, and all the appendices are documents already on the records of Government.—

(Signed) G. Arthur
" T. McMahon
" L. R. Reid.

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"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٤٨ظ] (١٠٦/١٠٤)

Office No. 2865. No. 436 of 1845.

Political Department

From E. H. Townsend Esquire, No. 5680

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To, F. Currie Esquire,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William.

Dated 11th June 1845.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Under Secretary Edwards's letters dated the 9th September No. 694 of 1843 and 6th March No. 200 of 1844, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council Copy of a communication from Captain Haines Political agent at Aden dated the 2nd April last No. 20 forwarding a brief sketch containing Historical and Political

information

"عدن. خريطة مبدئية تحتوي على معلومات تاريخية وسياسية عنها." [٣٤٩و] (١٠٦/١٠٥)

information of Aden and the neighbouring States, also of the British Political Connection with the Sultan of Lahedge, and the History of the family of the present Chief.

2. I am desired to request that an intimation may be made to this Govern.t whether this Sketch contains all the information required by the Government of India.

Bombay Castle 11th June 1845. } I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) E. H. Townsend
Secretary to Govt.

True Extract.
E. H. Townsend
Secretary to Govt.

Copied by
H. G. D'Silva
Ex. [illegible] Eddey